THE ETFINO-LINGUISTIC CHARACTER OF NORTHWESTERN IRAN AND KURDISTAN IN THE NEO-ASSYRIAN PERIOD

By Ran Zadok Tel-Arbi Umiversin

INTRODUCTION tace in general Gundovskiy 1998, ‡7–37; 123(E),1

The purpose of this article is to establish the climalinguistic character of that part of Iran which is delimitated in the cast by Dasht-i Kavir and the Elliurz range, in the north by the Araxes river (the burder of Iran with the republic of Azerbaijun) and the Kara-suriver, in the west by a hyperbetical line west of Lake. Denia including the Hakkuri mountains and most of Iraqi Kurdistan and the piedmont of the Zagros. In the south, it includes Luristan down to the hypothetical border of Elam. The chronological framework is between e. 1000 and e. 600 B.C. This is dictated by the discinnentation. The only document datable before the end of the tenth century B.C. originates from Bit-Abiladani (below, 4.7) and is early Neo-Baltylonian. The later documentation is almost exclusively Neo-Assyrium, mostly royal luscriptions, letters and queries to the Sure god. This documentation starts with Tukuhi-Ninurta II, i.e. from a. 890 B.C. (cf. below, 3.7.1.2, 1) and earls with Ashurbanipal. Pertinent Unrating sources are available from the end of the ninth century and the first two-thirds of the eighth century B.C. Their information is confined to the northwestern sections of the territory under discussion here. In addition, a single Ariminic inscription has recently been discovered at Bukun in Manueun territory. Regarding periodisation, the most sensible sub-periods ure:

(1) c. 1000-745 B.C., i.e. before Tighath-pileset 9L, when several comparigns of Addurnational II were directed against regions of Nardistan and eastern tranta. Shiftmineser III and his two successurs conducted the first Assyrian comparigns theep into northwestern from (Munuea, Pursua and Gzülbrjanda). The first Assyrian province or humin soil, Zamaa, was established sometime before 810 B.C. There was also as intensive Urarian Involvement in that part of Iran Itan. (2) 741-705 B.C. The reigns of Tighath-pileser III and Surgou II (an pertinent activities are recorded in

Similmaneser V's short reign). These great conquerors canducted a series of intensive campaigns in northwestern fran resulting in a deeper penetration than that of Shalmaneser IB and his immediate successors. Tiglath-piteser III established the provinces of Parsna and Bit-Hamban, whereas Kiśesi(m) and Harbar were incorporated into the Assyrian system of provinces by Sargon H. (3) 704-600 B.C. The activities of Scanacherib were confined to parts of Kurdistan. The long Assyrian rule must have been the main reason for the secondary state formation of Media (see Brown 1986, 1987-90, 1988), which surted In his time and scens to have culminated in the reign of his successor. Esarhaddon, It was idea triggered by the Cimmerian and Scythian invasions of Media. There is evidence of Minnean expansion in the periphery of the Assyrian province of Zanna at that time. The attempts of Exarbaddon to penetrate us far as the Salt Desert and PatiSuarra did not stop the consolidation of Media. As a result. Asharbanipal's activities in northwestern Imn were confined algrost exclusively to Mannen, Assyria's closest neighbour in northwestern Media. Eventually, the latter might have become an ally of Assyria against the Medes and their allies in the last generation of the Assyrian empire, presumably because the Manneaus the unit want to be absorbed by the entenging Median

The pertinent documentation is insufficient. Nutriwithin (i.e. archaeological) material is not considered below, since material culture generally does not provide monthigamus evidence for the ethno-linguistic identification of its beners. The reconstruction of the climo-linguistic character of the territory under discussion is based natify on the indirect evidence, which is entirely prospographic monunate consisting of a sample of 221 individuals and 475 topograpa (including 14 individuals with damaged and irrelevant nutripropayors and 28 damaged topograps; these 32 damaged and incertain nature are not included to the statistics below). Inposynyl is if a much inferior value for ethno-linguistic classification, since it inevitably preserves a certain amount of fossilised substratum forms (cf. the pessimistic reflections on the NA toponymy from Iran by Speiser 1930, 169), but in our case a considerable number of of toponyms are "dynamic", i.e. originally authroponyms. (Old Immian, Rassite, Higro-Urartian and others). In this case there is good reason to think that many of them are basically temporary and productive rather than lossits. Toponyms, which are recorded in more than one period, are counted only once - in the period of their earliest occurrence. Divine names and appellatives are very rare (perhaps Bagabarta and possibly aspastu),2 No more than 58 individuals are documented between 1000 and 745 B.C. The best documented period is 744-705 B.C. with at least 134 individuals. The last period (704-600 B.C.) is poorly documented, with only 26 individuals. This is in accord with the intensity of Assyrian involvement in Iran (cf. above). The documentation from all the periods is of an uneven geographical distribution. The best-documented regions are Mannea and Ellipi. Both are the first political entities in Greater Media covering a considerable territory, while the other Median entities were just chiefdoms ruled by "city lords" (sg. bėl-āli in NA; the hypothetical Old Iranian source of this designation is not known, cf. below, 4.4).3

Mannea and Ellipi were in a way precursors (but hardly nuclei) of the Median secondary state formation. The material from Zamua (13+16+3), the upper Diyala basin and adjacent regions, as well as from Nairi/Parsua (28) is considerable, but it refers to numerous tribal entities. It should be pointed out that the available material seems to be sufficient only for determining the ethno-linguistic character of the territory under discussion, but not its ethno-linguistic composition; for such a task the material is too scanty. The methodological problems involved with the utilisation of purely onomastic material for etimo-linguistic characterisation are dealt with by Zadok 1997d, 214. They seem to be less complicated in northwestern tran and Kurdistan since here, only rarely, do we encounter deportees, and the material consists almost exclusively of individuals of the trighest echelons. Nevertheless, the samples from certain regions are not negligible (regions with number of individuals in brackets in descending order):

7 (49), 6 (33), 2 (29), 1 (27), 8 (27), 4 (20), 3 (15), 5 (8).

The main problem, which is posed by the analysis of the material, is the extent of the preservation of the prethido-franjan substratum among the local population in

view of the advancing (Indo-)iranianisation of the territory under discussion. This substratum is beteingeneous and varies from region to region. Much of it belongs to entirely unknown dialects. Only a minority can be identified, with various degrees of plausibility, with recorded languages, like Hurro-Urartian and Elamite. Another segment is identical or related to the opomasticon of the Kassites. Although the relevant rubric below (e.g., 1.13, c) is for the sake of convenience called "Kassite", what I actually mean are "names of Kassites". It should be remembered that not a single Kassite Jext has come down to us. All we have are a few appellatives contained in lexical lists. At the very end of the "documentary hierarchy" are the two most ancient groups of the territory under discussion, viz. the Ontians and Luthubians. The former is used as an anachronistic designation for highlanders in the first millennium B.C. (cf. e.g., Tadnior 1994, 67 ad Ann. 13, 8). The Surgadians are characterised as "Qutians" by Sargon II (Levine 1972, 38, ii, 34), just as the Manueaus and the inhabitants of southern Bit-Sangibuti are described as "Qurians" by Esarhaddon and Tiglathpileser III respectively. Hathar(a) was (at least in one version) the eponymous ancestor of the "Gutian dynasty" (Hallo 1957-71, 711, compares Karahar). It seems that in all cases the Assyrian usage of this anachronistic designation is conditioned by their geographical position, but at least twice the term is applied to the Urartians and their neighbours as well (Grayson 1996, 104: Shahn, HI A.0.102.28, 41; 233: Adad-narārī [I] A 104.2010, 11f.), 160/Gir-tii-ii, the warrous of the mountains, may refer to the people of Sunbu, Hubuškia, Allab/pria(/Paddim) and Namri, who precede them (in a broken context, A.0.102.1002, 3'ff.; the attribution of this inscription to Shalmaneser III by Grayson 1996, 172f, is tentative, cf. below, 8.8; Quintum is spelled with Gw also in the above-mentioned inscription of Adad-narārī III).4 As for the Lullubians, it is not even clear whether they have ever formed a distinct ethno-linguistic group. The ascription of any corpus to a distinctive "Luthibian" group is doubtful (cf. Astour 1987, 29, n. 189; 37f, with n. 259). The treatment of the "Lullubian" unconsistion by Speiser (1930, 91f.) is necessarily tentative and overly optimistic. In fact, there are hardly any discernible name-components in this restricted corpus. Moreover. there seems to be a late and secondary geographical extension of Lullubum (see Klengel 1987 90, 1661.) and there is no definite delimitation between Quijum

and Lullubium. Quitium scens to everlap Lullubium to some extent; Mt. Nimus is located in Ouliam according to a Hipsir litary (Reiner 1956, 134:41), but this is a relatively late literary source. On the whole, a clear-cut differentiation of the considerable linguistically maffiliated onomasticon cannot be attained as a specific ascription to the languages of the autochthones.5 On the descriptive level, one can at best separate between names which have homonyms or parallels in other regions (notably toponymic interregional duplicates) and entirely isolated anthroponyms and toponyms. In such circumstances, suffice it to point out (and eventually quantify wherever applicable) the percentage of Old franian names compared with the pre-Iranian ones. The comparable material comes partly from the earlier sites in the region or near it, such as OB Susana and MB Nuzi. For practical reasons we use, in addition to purely linguistic criteria, also non-linguistic ones in our classification below, such as pre-first millennium names (direct evidence), toponyms which are homonymous with prefirst millennium ones or comparable with them. The existence (or rather persistence?) of several discernible name elements (such as kingi, ka/int and -ans), which are peculiar and intrinsic to the region under discussion. enhances a somewhat more unanced treatment of the unaffiliated material, in addition, one has always to bear in mind the practices and conventions of the Akkadian scribes, and to reckon with folk etymologies and generations-old Mesopotamian designations of indigenous locales on the Iranian plateau. A glimpse at the practices of the Akkadian scribes is offered by the case of the 25 regious whose names start in Bit. On the face of it, they can be classified as hybrid toponyms (all genitive compounds from die syntactic point of view) consisting of a Semitic initial component (Bit-, i.e. "house; temple; place; domain; tribal territory, region"! as nomen regent, followed by a non-Semitic name (mostly in anthroponym)6 as nomen rection (mostly Kassite and Iranian).7 However, an examination of the best documented cases revenls that they are purely non-Semitic to begin with. The forms with Bir- are used only by the Assyrian scribes. Therefore they are not classified below as hybrid. Bit- of Bit-Abdadani is secondary in view of the earliest forms Jh-da-da-ni and Fig. 'pan (4.7). The same applies to Bis-Barria if it is the same region as Drart. Bearn-at-to, see below, 7.10.2). There is good reason for thinking that Bit-Barrin was

named after a recurded dynast, but the case of Bit-

Abdadani is different: it seems that it was artificially adjusted to the "system" of tribut territories by adding Bit- to an existing name, analogous to the case of Bit-Zamhai (recorded as early as the thirteenth century B.C., Nashef 1982, 74, see Zadok 1985c, 81). Likewise, 3.3, 18 below is not a gentaire hybrid.

On the whole, there is an intensive interaction between anthroponymy and topocymy. No less than thirty topocymes contain anthropomyms [with various degrees of plansibility most of those sterting with Bir., ef. below, 11) or originate from anthropomyms (without modification: 6.76; 6.93.1;7.2.1, 17.15.8 and perhops 1.11, 6; 2.1.4; 2.3.5; 2.3.14; 3.1.1, 1; 3.7.2, 3, 4.7.1; 6.9.1.4; 6.9.4.2; 7.11; 8.9.6.1, 12). There may be at least one case of re-interpretation of a basically transmanthroportym by the Akkadian scribes (see below, 9.12a ad 4.4.3 and cf. 5.5.2, 1).

A brief sketch of the history of research is in place here. Many names were etymologised as early as the and of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century by Justi. Hilsing, Schoftelorvitz and Herzfeld, but the first synthesis in the form of a special monograph was written by Diakonoff (1956a). This was followed by another monograph which is entirely devoted to the onomastican (Grantovskiy 1970). The latter, whose analysis is very thorough and generally reliable, is not free of a certain "pan-tranian" bias and his etymological solutions are sometimes too optimistic (see Diakonoff 1970, 111, n. 37), Much progress has been made in Harrian and Rassite onomastics, a large amount of new material has been published and many texts have recently been re-edited (by Parpola, Grayson, Borger, Frahm and, above all, Fuchs) so that time is ripe for a work utilising the full range of available material. Grantovskiy's comprehensive treatment is now the subject of a thorough and systematic critical examination resulting in a sound updating by Schmitt in Purpola, Radner and Wlunng 1998. This relieves me of a detniled treatment of most of the Iranian anthroponyms. The final trigger for writing this article is the incorrect statement of Rodner (1999, 198) that Median is not an Indo-European language. In the following pages it will be demonstrated that the long-established classification of Median as an Iranian dialect (see, e.g., Schmitt 1987-90) has despite the lack of Median texts - an adenuate linguistic documentation (almost exclusively onomastic). This is not to belittle the mussive contribution of Radner to Neo-Assyrium studies. including Assyre-Median relations.

1. MANNEA AND ADJACENT REGIONS (see Arutyunyan 1985, s.vv.; Salvini 1998)

Zig/k/qirtu and Andia were basically independent (see Vera Chamaza 1994, 115£, but cf. Fochs 1994, 447ff) and Allabpria belonged only temporarily to Mannea. According to Diakonoff (1985a, 72f), who does not elaborate, Tauria. Dalaya, Subi [Tabriz region) and Sunbi also belonged to Mannea, but this is very uncertain.

1,1. Mannea "proper"

1.1.1. Geographical extent and toponymy (see Boelimer 1964, 15ff.; Kashkui 1976)

The ending of NA **Mat/Mem-mat/ms.4+A. **Mem-mat/ms.4+A, Mem-A+A (Pempola 1970, 236f; > 0.7 Mm; cf. Postgate, 1987–90, 340a) is to **Memor (Urantian Mema, Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 53f;) like that of NA Mada-A+A (etc., > Aram, Meto) is to Moda-: the ending is adjusted to the NA and Aramaic gentific suffix. The earlier forms, viz. Memora (Grayson 1996, 54; Shatm, III, A.O.10.2.10, iii, 34; 213; Adachnārārī III, A.O.104.8, 8) and **Man-em-cis 1829 B.C., Grayson 1996, 83; A.O.102.16, 307), are still without this ending.

The location of 1. **Zi-ir-ai (Grayson 1996, 70: A.0.102.14, 166; 828 or 827 B.C.), and-circl-in-ti/th (Fuchs 1994, 439), mil-cir-te (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 204 r. 6), the permanent capital of Mannea, is runknown (cf. Levine 1980). Its identity with Aram. Z'r. a seat of the god Haldi at the end of the eighth century B.C. (LHidy ary b2 fr. Lemaire 1998, 16f., 5'; Hidy, 12', see 28), is not beyond doubt (see Eph'al 1999, 119£). Salvini (1982, 38of.) points out that the original region of the Haldi (NA "Hub-di-a, e.g. Thureau-Dangin 1912, 368)10 cult was Musasir, which is fairly close to the Bukan region, and its environs as far as the notheastern section of Assyria proper. The possibility that Esarladdon planned to send a messenger together with an Ammean scribe (Fil.4.B.J. Ar-ma-J+A) to Mannea may be gleaned from Start 1990, 58, r. 10, 2, un(I-Ei-bl-ia (Frichs 1994, 429); = lmU_2 bi-a, U-an bi-I[a] (Piepkom 1933, Prism B, iii: 47, cf. Borger 1996, 34), modern Zhya [see Godard 1950, 5; Adamee 1976, map 1-20-D has "Ziviyah" which is very probably for Zivva); 3. wyle mert(-hi), de-ma-et, Ur-me-e(ar M-te in central Mannea (Fuchs 1994, 434; Borger 1996, 34), 4, 408a-an-ha, 11 is mentioned together with 5, well-lin-in a (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 217, 51). The latter is identical to ***Little

8i-a (Millard 1904, 34E: 798 B.C.: following a comparing to Mannea in 799 and preceding a comparing to Namri in 797 B.C.). Path might have been bested not far from the border, perhaps near the Assyrian province of Zamna.

More locales of Mannea are recorded in Piepkorn 1933. B. jii, 45ff. (cf. Borger 1996, 34f.; 2 above and 1.11.1. 1 below are included as well) from Ashurbanipal's time: 6.10941-ra-a-nabri or 109Ts-ra-a-na 447: cf. Paroola 1970, 55f.), 7, am/dr-si-iq-mi-is 65Rbetween 8, am.4-za-ga-kolira-ni [63] and Harsi?), 9, an E (or L4)-ri-is/iš-te-ia-na (71), 10, imBi-ir-(nt-t)-a (72; is it a variant of 8.8, 4 below?), 11, anGu-si/su-ne-c, 7, 8 are to be sought in southwest Mannea near the border of the adjacent Assyrian province. The same may apply to 9-11. 12. wn/4+A-it-st-as, 13. wn/ks-sa-its?(-)dan-na-sn. 14. sm(Pa(?)-8[d-...-n]a-sit, smB/Pit-sit-nt/hi (below, 2.1.4). which belonged to Mannen in the middle of the seventh century B.C., is followed by 15. wide living dis. The latter is followed by 16. ""Ur-ki-in-ma-un, 17, "Ar/Up-pi-is. 18. amSi-hu-a-a, and 19. amNa-ci-ni-ri. The royal city 20. Si-me-rat-tHa-di-ri was explicitly situated in Mannea according to an Urartian inscription (a compound name? see Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 25, 81), im Û-l-hi-ko-a alternatively belonged to B/Pustu (below, 2.1.4, 1).

1.1.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy (1, 2, 4-8 rulers; see Boehmer 1964, 14)

1. U-da-ki (829 B.C., Grayson 1996, 70:Shalm, III A.0.102.14, 164£; Oiran.); 2. h-an-ai/an, h-an-fyn (last third of the eighth century B.C.; see e.g., Tadmor 1994, 98 ad St. L. B., 15'); 3. Urart. .4-ka-4a (atyp.), deputy of Mannez, time of Rusa II (c. 730-714 B.C., Melikiśvili 1971a, 231f.: 286, 3); 4. A-ra-a, 719-716 B.C. (Olran./atyp., see Fuchs and Schmitt 1998h) s. of Ir-an-zu and br. of 5. UR-he-treum (see Fuchs 1994, 416); 6. Alt-see-ri (NB), Ali-še-(e)-ri, Ali-še-e-ra, Ali-ši-ra (Hurt.? see Fuchs and Schmill 1998a), time of Esarhaddon and Ashurbanipal: 7. U-(a-)al-li (-i) s. of Ahšēri in Ashurbanipal's time (Piepkorn 1933, B, 54, iii, 86; U-li-i is perhaps defective, cf. Borger 1996, 35). 8. E/I-ri-si-inni. E. rt-si-IA-mis. of 7 (Barger 1996, 36) is very probably Hurrian, 9. Belihabû might have been a Mannean ruler according to Diakonoff 1985a, 102 (without a transliteration and with a wrong reference!). Very few commoners' names are mentioned in the sources'

10. http://doi.org/10.1007/10.

ngtar, a Manneun emissary, is mentioned then [Lanfiamelii and Parpola 1990, 171 r. 4, see Pauker 1998a). 12. R-pa handan-na A+'A' 1634 B.C., cf. Zadok apul Radner 1999, 204 at 64, 7: Ri-pi). 13. Gi. ki-i, a Mannean interpreter (targamanu, undated, Fales and Postgate 1995, 31, 6, see Lapinktvi [and Schmitt] 1998), atyp.

The Manneau Zi-bahna-ga is recorded in Sippar on 15.II. 527/6 B.C., according to M4H 16452 (1 should like to thank the Musee d'Art et d'Histoire and Dr. J. Chamsy, Geneva, for permission to quote this tablet; for Manneaus in the Achaemenid period see Zadok 1979b, 1710.)

1.2. On the Mannean-Urartian border (in northwestern Mannea) for 1–7 see Fuchs 1994, s.vv.)

1.3. Wisdis

^{10e}Û-(3-di-0) (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 91), Urat. ¹⁰Û-GL-3-tt (Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 92f.), might have been situated north of Maragheli (see Diakonoff 1985a, 80).

1.3.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

im Ü-n-(ii)-ns. 2. im Zi-nnin (near low)-a-ns.
 Thureau-Daugin 1912, 145; cf. Fuchs 1094, 470f.).

1.3.2. Prosopography and unthropanymy

Bn-ag-chi-ni-fi (Oltan.), governor of Wisdis, 717 or 716 B.C., (see Frichs fand Schmitt) 1998/1.

1.4. Regions (1-4, 6) and sentements (5, 7-9) simmed south of Lake Urmia

It is not explicitly stated that these locales, which are recorded to Urartian inscriptions (numbers in brackels refer to Diskonoff and Kashkai 1970), belonged in Manoca, Alternatively, they might have been situated on former Kilzanean territory (cf. below, 3,2).

1. beA-la fé la mountainous région, 5), 2. bede la mountainous région, 5), 2. bede la final, 14(12); 3. bedfe fa (5), 4. beffé-cer[[[lu]]) bé (87), 5. bedé la feat de la filhabelon doubtful), 6. bede [[lu]] 1. bede la filhabelon doubtful), 6. bede [[lu]] 1. bede la filhabelon doubtful), 7. bede la filhabelon doubtful), 8. bede l

1.5. Zig/k/girtu

1.5.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

1, maPn-an-da (Thurean-Dangin 1912, 84; Fuchs 1994, 453) was the capital of Zig/k/qirtu. 2. In-IS-Ine-in-iimen flowed between an Paran-of is and the district of 3. in A-11-kg-10-c (Thursau-Dangin 1912, 79; the identification with Un/fart by Herzfeld 1938, 174 is due to assonance; in addition, Up/jan is located too much to the north). Boshmer (1964, 18 with n. 43) catalonaly supposts that 4, held-us-di-RIK-ka (a mountain) might be the local name of Uaus, but this is due to assonance, 5. weE-ta-ta-ta-ba, 6, weSak-ta-ne-us, 7, weNa-an-on, 8, weNaa-bis-m. 9, an Gue-ra-su-pa (the identification with Gardis by Herzfeld 1938, 174 is due to assonance), 10, and lea-nksi (87; Olran.). 11. w.Ginn-do-ak-rik-ka, 12. w.Bo-m-nakku, 13. am Ü-ha-ha-ra, 14. am Si-ha-ra, 15. am Ja-iki-hami. 16. ***Te-su-mu-mi-a (Thuman-Dangin 1912, 88); 12 (schially 13, but 12 is a stereotypic number, of Just below) walled cities with 84 tonamed villages in their vicinity (F2x7, a stensutypic/"typological" number like the seven settlements situated at the fixet of Mr Ubianda in Austatili according to Thurster Dangin 1912. 270-72).14 17. http://www.where-the-Zig/khildenn Truler, "Xr.gir-in-A-A) suggested to supply horses, was presumably in Zig/k/qirtu or near it (Lanfanich) and Parpola 1990, 169, 11 and 4, 6 [Zi-], 9 resp.).

1.5.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

k. Mi-ta-at-ti, Mi-ta-at-ti the Zig/klointean (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 141; Me-ta-at-< rue >>11, 80; Hurt.?), 714 B C.; 2. Al-da-kul-pa, the envoy (MAAH) of the Zig/k/qirtean ruler (1km)Xi-ki/qi-ri-ta-A+A, undated. Schwerner 1998).

1.6. Audrei

1.6.1. Geographical extent and inponymy

J. bridnedieù (Grayson 1996, 213; Adadenārāri III A.0.104.8, 9), Au-di-a (Parpola 1970, 19 with refs.) is thought to be a region of Mannea (cf. Fuchs 1994, 421). It is noteworthy that the crown prince of Andia was accompanied by a Mannean emissary (see below, 1.6.2, 2), 2. http://dea-sa-di is a region of Andia (Fuchs 1994, 465). The location of Mt. BAD-ha (Grayson 1996, 213: Adad-parārī III A.0.104.8, 10) and its relationship lifany) to Andia are unknown.15

1.6.2. Presopography and anthropogymy

1, Te-lu-re/si-na (716-715 B.C.) ruler of Andiya and Mannean governor (see Fuchs 1994, 415; poss, Hurr. Utanti: Z. la-la-fee], the crown prince of Andia (Lasfranchi and Parpola 1990, 171, 1), was accompanied by a Mannean emissary, For a commoner named An-di-A+A, i.e. "Andian", in the Ninevite documentation (682/LB.C.) see Zadok 1994b, 49b.

1.7. Mesol

1.7.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

10 Mr. it-st (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 51; also 10 Mi-16at. Mi-st, see presently) is probably the same place as Urart. Métta I-ta is extant in Urarian toponymy, see Arutyunyan 1985, 1381, 1426,136 ft is besitatingly identified with either inndern Tash tepe (Diakoninf and Kashkai 1979, 57; Diakonoff 1985a, 69, cf. Herzfeld 1938, 164f . near Tash Tepc) or Hasanlu (Salvini 1982, 3506; 1983, 2251, claiming that McGa/Slavanlo was part of Drant, Fur-tri-u, i.e. Parsta, not Mannea), It However, subsequently the former Identification has

been rejected (without reason) by Diakquoff (1985a, 69) n. D.18 who followed Kevine (1974, 111). The latter rejected the identification of Missi with Mésti because of his localisation of Pansua in the northern Mahklast Nevertheless, there are Issu weak points in Levine's

1. Levine's southerly location of Missi is based on the identification of Missi with #9Me-su (Levine 1974. 114 with p. 114, fallowing Melikisvili 1949, 580, n. 5 and Diakonoff 1956a, 158; cl. Grantovskiy 1970, 142; Kashkai 1977, 46). As stated by Fuchs 11994, 451). milde an must be differentiated from the region of Missi. Mesu refers to a town situated between Aziru and Simaki in western Zamua (Grayson 1991, 205t)... Ashumasirpal II A.0.101.1, li, 52f., 82i,; 246; A.0.101.17, iii, 34, 36; sea Liverani 1992, 55 with previous (it.; 8.9.2.1 below).19 It should be remembered that Mannea reached certain points on the border of eastern Zamua in the period of its maximum southwestern expansion (the first half of the seventh century B.C., cf. below, 1.11.13, but it never controlled western Zamita, Moreover, Fuchs (1994, 451) argues that Missi was the easternmost region of Maruea.

2. Levine (1974, 116) states that "the [Urartian] inscription indicates that Tash-Tepe was Mannean, or rather it was Uranian-controlled Mannean territory". In both Samsi-Adad V and Adad-narati III Missi (gent. Mi-sa-A+A) occurs only in summary inscriptions.

1. wgSu-an-du-hu-ul, wgSu-un-du-hu-ul 11.cvine 1972, 34, ii, 13) --- probably in Missi (see Fuchs 1994. 450). 2. mp/a-an-ci-ii l'Thureau-Dangin 1912, 76, 79). ***Pa+-ca-li (see Fuchs 1994, 454), fortress in Missi near Andja and Zig/k/girtu. 3. wvZu-ur-zu-uk-ka/Du-urdu[k]-ka, a fortress in Mannea poss. = un\$i-ir-du-ok-ka l'Thureau-Dangin 1912, 52) = ##XI-ir-cla-ak-ka in Missi (Fuchs 1994, 74; Olran.)).

1.7.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

Da-A+A-uk-ku/kl/kn, governor ful Ulbusunu; time of Sargen II) of an enknown region of Mannea (Missi according to Grantovskiy, cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 80, n. 1; Ofran,, see Fuchs and Schmitt 1998v).

1.8. Kumurda

be Knomu worder A+A (gent.) of Mannea (Berger 1996, 34: B iii, 60 ° C (v. 72) was equated with Or III

Hammera by Diakonoff 1950a, 282 with n. 3; 1985a, 73. Levine (1974, 115) is and aware of Dinkoroff's identification, which may eventually lacilitate the location of Kumunlu, perhaps towards the southern section of Manuea.

1.8,1, Geographical extent and topinymy

Mt Havarest (- Hurstl of, Edvard 1957 71 and beling, 4.9.1, 2r is described as situated at the "head" (SAG) of the Kumurdean district, ""Hourshi (Fadinor 1994, 46; Ann. 11, 1) was on Tiglath-pileser III's way to Bit Abdadani (cl. below, 4.9.1), It is related to Urarl, Waar-ri-ta according to Diakonoff and Kashkai (1979, 98). The latter is very purbably the same place as Wardendah (With at-Relki) from OB Sularra (Eidem 1992, 902 with refs.). Troops from PA-ar-fill are listed with troops from other places including Kn-mu-ur-a-ar-fel. The former is a variant of Warks, is the latter form (listed as an anthroponym by Eidem 1992, 95a, s.s. Eumar-inte, but cl. Ziegler 1997, 791 pa related to Kunjurdo?

1.8.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

Ra-A+A-da-di-Au-de-e (I-di-r; Borger 1996, 34 cautiously considers the reading RasA+A-15da-2diki-de-e), the Kumurdeans' fortress commander in Ashurbanipal's time.

1.9. Sanikas and environs

be Su-re-ka-rel was a Manneau district bordering on Karalla and Allab/pria in 714 B.C. 1Thureau-Dangin 1912, 31; see Levine 1977a, 137), It included 1. ** Si-nihi-ni (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 35; the identification with Senna/Sanandaj by Herzfeld 1938, 164 is due to insonance). The rivers 2. Rap-pa-a and 3. A-rat-ta-a were on the way from Sumbi (8.8 below) to Surikat. The latter is at best a homonym of the land of Aratta (see the comment of Vallat 1993, 18 on Gordon 1960. 132 with p. 63 and Yusitov 1986, 87).

1 10 Harfraina

1.10.1. Related places (all gentilles):

1. MeHARIHRIMUR-m-100-4+, t is mentioned in 828 B.C. before the district of 2, before disgresses A A

10raysem 1996, 71; Stadin, 111 A.0 102,14, 3811; ef. [media] Jib-pane 7 p.A . A from 724 B.C., Dalley and Products 1984, 145, iv. 16 and 1,14, disclosus. They are precisited by 3, more (all-functional) of Crestoned grovers of "a both hier-hald . A 'm Caryon 1996, 83: A.D. 102.16, 329, cf. below, 2.2.3; Andrich And I.A. shoves and 4, tox-bi-ra-d+A (cf. Crayson 1966, %): A.0.192.16, 330). Apparently Harizopia was utuated on the way from Mannes proper to Allabria. The capital of Bartiama was 5, "Mo-to-hom (Crayson 1978, 83; A.0.192,14, 160).

1.10.2. Prinopography and anthropograpmy

Surfu-surm of the HAR no. 828 B.C. (Crayson 1996, 83; A.D.102,16, 341;).

1.11. Allah/pria

1.11.1. Geographical extent and tonourmy

zarwa Al-lahip-ri-u, " Al-la-uhip-ri-u, be Al-lalahipri-u. gent. 41/Al-lub/p-ru/ri-A+A. Al-la-ah-o-ra-A+A (Parpola 1970, 12 with refs.), was a state between Mannea and Parsua (see Kinnier Wilson 1962, 1121, Fuchs 1994, 418f., Vera Chamaza 1994, 97). Levine (1994, 138) suggests a location in the Sananda; valley (poss, too far to the south), It is first mentioned in 842 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 40; Shalm, IB A.0,102.6, iii, 62f.). It is noteworthy that a certain bird of the mountains is defined as "Allab/orian" in SB (il-lub/o-ro-A = A -, Vla-har/par A+A -- see von Soden 1959 81, 372a, a.v.; with a- - b; (.V) signs like BAR may also render

1. emPadited' tiera was the capital of Allabria as early as 842 B.C. (alternatively read as Sur-dildire, but see Grayson 1996, 40 ad A.0.102.6, iii, 62f. , who prefers Pad-; the sequence ="Al-lahtp-rhA+A. ==7.ALAG-A+A, 1=Pad-dr-A+A in Grayson 1994. 172f.; Shalm, III A.b. 102.1602, 4' is tertiary stemming from the secondary sequence for which see below, 2.1.1.1), in c. 817 H.C. (at the latest), = Packt-differe in described as the easternmost point of the Assyrlanempire (Grayson 1994, 184, Shanshi-Adad V A.0.103.1, i. 7), hePady-dip-ri (Winckier 1889, 170, 12), = Pca-ti-ri | Weidner 1911 44, 41, 22) is mentioned together with Karalla in Sargon II's time, notably in 716. B.C. (gerd, ***Pod-dr: A + A, Wesdow 1941 44, 43, 12, 16, cf. Luchs 1994, 453). The lown belonged to Mannes

in Asharbanipal's time. This accords well with the maximum expansion of Mannat towards Zamust during the first half of the seventh century B.C. (cf. ahove, 1.7.1).—2, *****La-a-n-e-te, a district of Allabria, included the fortress of 3. *****La-te-&e-te opposite Sinhiru of Surikaš in 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 37).

1.11.2. Prosopography and anthroposymy (all rulers)

1. In-auxi-bar-ia-ài, king of Allabipria, c. 842 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 40; Shahn, III A.O.102.6, iii, 63), Kass. (see Brinkman 1976–80a); 2. Ar-ta-sa-ii from Pad(* text ŠUR)-di-ra, 829 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 70; A.O.102.14, 171; see Radner [and Schmitt] 1998d). Ohan; 3. Bel-apla-iddina, 716 B.C. (Fuchs 1998g); 4. Fui-ridder of Allabipria, 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 24, ii.d, Ass.12; Ass. 16), atyp.

1.12. Adjacent regions

1.12.1. Šurd/ta (or Padda/Paita)

•••*Pad/Sur-ta is first mentioned in 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 38, ii, 33). The identification with PAD/Sur-ta seems plausible in view of the geographical context: It was on the way from Katalla to Nikkur (presumably in Parsua) according to the itinerary of Sarron II.

 A da a from Surda, 713 B.C., atyp. (Fuchs 1998b, 1).

1.12.2. Kuralla

he/Kor ni-lai/tihu/hu, gent. KAR(a)-la-A+A (Fales and Postgate 1995, 125. 8; Rolling 1976-80) was near Zamua and Šurda. Levine (1972, 31) locates it in fine plateau around Lake Zeribor (cf. Levine 1977a, 337; Fuchs 1994, 442; Vera Chamaza 1994, 96).

1. Aistor-left, 716 B.C.; 2. A-mi-rais ii, and his sons 3. At-ka-A+[A]-x and 4. At-ka-a-a-DUG (all from 713 B.C., Fuchs 1998c, 1998d, Fuchs and Schmitt 1998d).

3.12.3. Other

11. ¹²Cu mm-an-ma'n Harper 1892–1914, 616, NA, indied is mentioned together with Mannea, 2. ²²Ti-ik-ri-ik (Laufraychi and Parpola 1990, 217 r. 1) might have been located near the Mannean border, not fair from Ulusla and Sanha, There is no need to compare (with Parpola 1990, 352, 52) Tikris with Sig/kris, which is to

be sought much more to the south (Vallai 1993, cxxi, 280 differentiales Tikriš from OB Tukriš). Tikriš is associated with Haratli/Arat(i) (Komtla? ef. Delter and Postgate 1985, 71a ad 119). Stol (1976, 41f. with fit,) is of the opinion that Ti/tikriš was located in Linistan, whereas Vallai (1903, 80) advocates a location of both Tikriš and Haratliu in southeastem Iran. Is the anthroponym Ta-ad-ri-šin-ii from OB Susarrii (Eidem 1992, 132, 26) a gentilic of a variant of Tikriš? Nothing is known about 3. **Mi-d[a?-:4+-i], who are mentioned together with the Manneans and Siriščans in Esarhaddon's time (Start 1990, 28, 11).

1.13. Linguistic analysis of the anthropourny (27 = 100%; severely damaged names, viz. 1,6.2, 2, are not taken into account; the same applies to 1.1.2, 9, which is dubious)

(a) Old Iranian (4 = 14.81%); 829 B.C.: Av-ta-sari (1.11.2, 2; see [Radner and] Schmitt 1998d); Ú-da-ki (1.1.2, 1) < *Hu-dā-ka (to *Hu-dāh- with Avestan parallels, see Grantovskiy 1970, 186f.:9). 717 or 716 B.C.: Ba-ag-da-at-h (1.3.2, 1) < *Baga-dāta- (see Justi 1895. 57a; Scheftelowitz 1905, 274; [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998).- Time of Sargon II: Da-A+A-tskka/ki/ku (1.7.2, I, see Schmitt 1973; [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998v). (b) Old Trantag or atypical (1 = 3.7%): A-za-a (1.1.2, 4; see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998h: too short for an unambiguous linguistic affiliation).- (c) Kassile (1 = 3.7%): la-ay-zi bur-la-ais (1.11.2, 1, cf. Balkan 1954, 58).- (d) Hurro-Urartian (1 = 3.7%): E/I-ri-si-in-m, E-ri-si-LA-m (1,1,2, 8; cf. MB I-ri-se-enm, Gelb et al. 1943, 220b, 255b; Fuchs and Schmitt 1998b'); for -IA- of, perhaps E(or In)-ri-is/is-te-IA-na (1.1.1, 9) and Ur-me-e(or IA)-te (= Ar-me-et(-ta), Arina-et, 1.1.1, 3).- Just possible (1 = 3.7%): Te-lu-se/sina (1.6.2, 1) apparently ends with Hum. -sen "brother" or a related form (cf. Gelb et al. 264b; Diakonoff 1956a, 207, n. 3; 1985, 71 with n. 1; hardly Kassile as besitantly suggested by Balkan 1954, 178).- Doubtful. (2 = 7.4%); Mi/Mi-ta-at-ti, -ta-at-ti (1.5.2, 1, see Diakonoff 1985, 71 with o. 1; hardly Iranian as understood by Herzfeld 1938, 171 and Grantovskiy 1970, 273) and 1.1.2, 6.- (e) Alypical (4 = 14.81%); Ada-a (1.12.1, 1), A-kn-1a (1.1.2, 3), both short and ubiquitous; Gi-ki-i (1.1.2, 12, cf. Taliqvisi 1914, 277b; [Lapinkivi and] Schmitt 1998); Kiki with dissimilation, cf. Zadok 1995a, 439; common to several uarelated

dialects); 1.11.2, 4. (f) Akkading (3 = 11.11%); 1.1.2. 11. 1.11.2, 3, 1.12.2, 1.- (g) Unaffilialed, but not entirely isolated (3 \pm 11.11%); h-cm-zF=0, h-cm-F=0. (1.1.2, 2), of perhaps OB I-la-on-on from Susama (Eidem 1992, 50, 16', with interchange of a liquid/pasal due to the presence of two such consonants in this name); Ú-(a-)al-li (-i, 1.1.2, 7), cf. perhaps NE Ú-al (Scheil 1907, 259 r. 4, cl. Zadok 1991, 225, n. 2) on the one hand and the toponym with the near Engli (Parpola 1970, 362; cf. Astour 1987, 56f.) in a Hurro-Urartian speaking region on the other. Ut-In-su-170 (1,1,2,5) was compared with Su-hi-su-mi (1,10,2, 1) by Melikišvili 1949, 71. It has nothing to do with MB Ulhe-m-ri (pace Boehmer 1964, 18 with n. 45).- (h). Unaffiliated and isolated (7 = 25.92%): A!-da kul-pa (1.5.2, 2, cf. Schmitt aprid Schwemer 1998). A-mi-taissi (1.12.2,2; see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998d), Ra-A+Ada-di-sù-de-e (/-di-i, 1.8.2; its problematic segmentation is discussed by Diakonoff 1956a, 282 with n. 3): 1,1,2, 10, 12; 1,12,2,3, 4,

(i) Summary. Chronological distribution: 1000-745: 4 = 14.81%; 744-705: 16 = 59.25%; 744-705/ 704-600; 2 = 7.4%; 704-600; 5 = 18.51%,-Ethno-linguistic classification: 1000-745 (4 = 100%); Old Iranjan 2 = 50%; Kassile 1 = 25%; Isolated 1 = 25%.- 744-705 (16 = 100%): Old Iranian 2 = 12.5%; Old franian or atypical 1 = 6.25%; possibly Humo-Urartian 1 = 6.25%; Hurro-Urartian? 1 = 6.25%; atypical 3 = 18.75%; Akkadian 3 = 18.75%; unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 1 = 6.25%; unaffiliated and isolated 4 = 25%. 744-705/ 704-600 (2 = 100%): Atypical 1 = 50%; unaffiliated and isolated 1 = 50%,- 704-600 (5 = 100%); Hurro Urartian 1 = 20%: Hurro-Urartian? 1 = 20%: unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 1 = 20%; unaffiliated and isolated 2 = 40%

1.14. Linguistic analysis of the toponymy (82 =100%; severely damaged names, viz. 1.1.1, 14; 1.4, 2, 6; 1.40.1, 4; 1.12.3, 3 are not taken into account)

(a) Pre-first millennium (2 = 2.43%): \(^{10}\text{Ki-num-in-clas}\) A+A (1.8) < Ur 111 \text{Hamm'n. Himatur'n.}\) Historium in MB (Balkmi 1954, 55).

MI. \(^{10}\text{Hamm'n.}\) (1.8.1; \(^{10}\text{presimably}\) = \(^{10}\text{Hamm'n.}\) (b) \(^{10}\text{Hamm'n.}\) (b) \(^{10}\text{Hamm'n.}\) (1.8.1; \(^{10}\text{presimably}\) = \(^{10}\text{Hamm'n.}\) (1.8.1) on \(^{10}\text{Hamm'n.}\) (1.8.1) may be compared with the anthroponymin. \(^{10}\text{Amm amm in from MB.}\) (ma) Mixil

(Gelb et al. 1943, 24b, 204f.), Ti-tk-ri-fi (1.12.3, 2) looks like a quasi-homonym of Tukrá, a toponym from the second millennium B.C. (c) Old tragian (1) 1.21%); At ta-a-ti/Te-ra-a-na (1.1.1, 6) < - āra-(pra-) patronymic of Air. "fire" (cf. Yusifire 1986, 93, n. 42 whose analysis is improcise), cf. LB //rm-ha/ma-miand Thera-ha-na ' for one and the same individual (Hilpsecht and Clay 1898, 18, 11 and 28a, 15 resp.; see Zadok 1977a, 115; 2.4.1 and Dandamayev 1992, 49:75).- Just possible (4 = 4.87%); Ú-as-di-RtK-ka (1.5.1, 4) < *Vistra-ka- "pasture" (see Zadok 1977b, 77a with n. 2); Ra-ak-si (1.5.1, 10) < *Rrši- (see Grantovskiy 1970, 273), Za-ra-an-da 11.2, 8, see Grantovskiy 1971, 276) is apparently homonymous with the hypothetical forerunner of modern Zarund in eastern Media; 1.5.1.- Doubtful (2 = 2.43%); $U_{eff}(\vec{n})$ us (1.3.1, 1) < *Values *good" according to Grantovskiy. 1970, 274, but doubt is east on this interpretation by Urart. /Wos /. Zu-nr.: n-uk-ka/Dn-m-dn[k]-ka, Zi-ir-da ak-ka (1.7.1, 3), poss. = \$(-ir-da-ak-ka < *Zrd(p)a-ka-(see Grantovskiy 1970, 269f.; 1971, 310), with d/2 interchange.21 However, the form with <\$>- casts doubt on an Iranian derivation. (d) Old Iranian or Hurra-Urartian? (1 = 1.21%); Melikišvili (1949, 60) was of the opinion that E or IA)-ri-is/is-te-ia-na [1.1.1.9] ends in Olran. stana-. However, <1.4-> casts doubt on this derivation. Since the segmentation is not certain, one may compare the ending -IA-no with that of Urartian Toponyms such as Sa-ar-dri-ne-ri-a-ng, Su-ru-du-ri-a-"M". Su-m-du-ra-fal-nu < *Sarahui-ana (cf. Tudmor 1994, 176, p. 26) and perhaps ww.lr-gis-ti-ti-ng in Aladi (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 287).- (e) Kassite (3 = 3.65%). With -yas ("land", a common element in Kassite toponymy): 1.1.1, 12, and 15. As-di-ta-dis, which can be a homonym of the anthroponym. 4x-di-o-sii (Dalley and Postgate 1984, 145, iv. 18, cf. Zadok 1994b, 48b), The latter is mentioned in a bruken context before Mar-duka-ti and As-de-e-lit(?)-bit from 784 B.C. Members of various ethnic groups are mentioned in the same document (see Dalley and Postgate 1984-256 ad loc. and cf. [in/Sa]- Leis-gan(?)-A+A, above, 1.10.1).-Other: (I-)::4-bi-(a, U:-bi-a, U-:a-bi-l[a] (1.1.1.2; see Boehmer 1964, 18f. with n. 58t is with dropping of the initial vowel like (I-) air/s(-ir-ti/a), (I-) sir-te (1.1.1, 1, of, Melikisyili 1949, 61f., n. 2).- Just possible (2 = 2.43%): For Ma-zi-ni-vi [1.1.1, 19) see Balkon 1954, 170f., s. e.e., trees and -tiget, who is followed by Bochmer (1964, 18], with n. 60). Si hurn-a (1.1.1, 18) is possibly based on the theophorous element Silm. Doubtful (1)

1.21%): Al-lab/p-ri-a, Al-la-ab/p-ri-a, Al-lalab/p-ri-a (1.11.1), cf. perhaps the MB anthroponym I-la-ap-ri-(ia), i-la-ap-ri-la-as (Gelb et al. 1943, 219b, 320a).- (f) Hurro-Urartian (2 = 2,43%); An-di-a/it (1,6.1, 1) may be based on the *ant-, which is productive in the Hurrian enemasticon, e.g. in MA bran-di-a-be/bi in Nairi (Grayson 1991, 21: Tigl. I A.0.87.1, iv. 74; ef. Salvini 1967, 51, n. 8). -a/ii is an internal Assyrian variation of the Akkadian case ending, cf. MA ***A-diri/a, NA and-ai-a in Assyria proper (Nashef 1982, 4f.). Pa-ar-da (1.5.1, 1) is based on part, which can be represented by the late OB anthroponyru Ba-ar-ti (Salvini 1996, 57, ii. 12, cf. Zadok 1999, §2). Pa-or-da can render neither Olran. *Fråda- nor *PårAa- (pace Grantovskiy 1970, 273).- Doubtful (6 = 7.31%); Ur-kiio-mi-im (1.1.1, 16), cf. perhaps Urart. Unki-a(-né, Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 95) on the one hand and - if the segmentation is correct - MA Un-za-mu-ni (Grayson 1991, 21: Tigh I A.0.87.1, iv. 74) on the other (see Salvini 1967, 51; Nashef 1982, 272; unza is extent in MB Nuzi, + -n). Ar/Up-pi-is (1,1.1, 17) — Boehmer (1964, 18, with n. 53) compares the anthroponym Arbi-su (MB Nuzi, Gelb et al. 1943, 205), which may be based on Hurr. arp., but -5 is still without parallel in this case, Su-an/m-da-lm-ul (1.7.1, 1), cf. Boehmer 1964, 18 with n. 52; Zadok 1986, 245:ii, 1; 1999, 11 (hul), A-bi-ti-tk-na and La-la-uk-mi/ni (1,2, 3, 5) contain -C-nt' (cf. Zadok 1995a, 443), 1s 1.2, 1 based on ruk (cf. Gelb et al. 1943, 278f.)?- (g) Hurro-Urartian or atypical (1 = 1.21%): Pa-a/ap-pa (1.2, 4) is either atypical (short and ubiquitous, cf. e.e., the OB and MB anthroponym Ba-a-pa, Salvini 1996, 59, ili, 31, Gelb et al. 1943, 243a) or perhaps Urart, buba "mountain",- (b) Akkadian? (1 = 1.21%): Is $HAR \cdot ra \cdot na \cdot A + A$ (1.10.1, 1; the first sign has also the values hir, hur, mur- and kin-) a residual Akkradian name (based on Harran) or an Akkadianised form? It may be compared linguistically with on HAR-ru-ni-a (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 133 z. 4), which was on the way from Hubuskia to Assyria (poss. > modern Rānia, see Lanfranchi 1995, 136), "HAR-ra-a-ni-a ("in-Kurdistan" according to Stars 1990, 364b ad 23, 7), and NE Ha-ra-an Inol the same place as cautiously suggested by Hinz and Koch 1987, 623). (i) Unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated (10 = 12.19%); Pa-an-ar-is (1.7.1, 2), of the anthroponyms Pa-an-ar-ar-[i] (Fales and Postgate 1995, 219, iii, 10) and OB Pi-"mer" from Susarra (Eidem 1992, 49a) as well as NA wafe-en-casa in Subria (possibly identical with wa Ré-

en-11, see Kessler 1995, 63) with CjeliC, Cs. CjaC.C. (cf. Ni-ih-ni-alNa-all-ri-a, below, 2.6). With an earlier toponymic parallel from OB Susarra (cf. 8.12, i below): - Si-nie-ri of -- Ha-di-ri (1.1.1. 20, if the segmentation is correct), 1.1.1, 5 has an earlier homonym, viz. the anthroponym U-lu-si-ia from MB Nuzi (see Gelb et al. 1943, 271a), cf. perhaps har/ton Lit-si-a beyond the Nal range (bo No. al) on the Urartian border (Tadinor 1994, 301 with refs.), perhaps a case of toponymic interregional duplication (cf. Astour 1987, 35). Pat/Sur-da/ta (1.12.1)22 may be homonymous with RAE a Su-ur-do/ti (Vallat 1993, 264) on the one hand and perhaps ##A-sur-da-A+A (Tadmor 1994, 126; Summ. 1, 27, behind the Nal range) on the other, if the latter begins with a secondary (NA) a- (cf. below, 6.11, b). Compare also Signiti, son of a Zagros king in a letter from OB Susarra (probably Hurrian according to Fidem 1992, 50), as well as the MB anthroponyms Surti (Cassin and Glassner 1979, 133b) and Sur-te-e-a (Sur-teia according to Gelb et al. 1943, 259b) from Nuzi, Si-ni-hi-ni (1.9, 1) - both sini and hini are recorded (Gelb et al. 1943, 216f., 257b), but they are never combined. Is-ta-tp-pa (1,5.1, 5; perhaps homonymous with 6.7.4 below) is hardly Iranian as understood by Grantovskiy (1970, 273); an element istseems to be discernible in Urartian toponymy (see Salvini 1967, 60; cf. Diakoooff and Kaslıkai 1979, 45f.). Na-an-zu (1.5.1, 8) is too short for a reliable analysis: in addition. -ar- is also found in toponyms referring to places where Hurro-Urartian dialects were spoken.- Pad/t-d/ti-ra/ri (1.11.1. 1). Pat-ti-ri (the interchange \(\delta \) is not uncommon in NA transcriptions of non-Semitic names) may be homonymous with OAkk. Pa-ti-rin, Ba-ti-rin (Rasheed 1981, 114, 10; 132, 13) in Jabal Himrin, Bo-ti-ir (Ur III or early OB. poss, modern Sar-i Pūl-i Zohāb, in the land of Halman (Edzard 1973; Speiser 1930, 88f.; Frayne 1992, 64ff.). For Batir see König 1928; cf. Diakonoff 1985, 38 (in a Lullubian context). Perhaps it is a substratum name with a Luliubian connexion. Pad/t-d/ti-ra/ri, Pat-ti-ri probably has nothing to do with MA kePa-j-te-ri of Nairi (pace Streck 1899, 152). Mi/Mi-is-si, Mi-si (1.7.1) is apparently homonymous with Me/Mi-su (cf. below, 8.9. 11 on Lullubean territory. Kar-al-laftiflufus (1.12.2) is compared with Harallit/tral(I)i by Deller and Postgate (1985, 71b ad 119; for k-/e-in a different milicu see Durand 1994, 388, n. 28: 1997, 604, n. 68). Whether LB ka-ra-al-la, a kind of silver ornament (see Joannes 1989), has anything to do with Karolla (or (Hural(l)i) cludes me.- (j) Usaffiliated and isolated (44 = 53.65%): The last syllable of (I-): $i\pi/i - i\pi/i\pi$, (Itrir-te, Zi-g/k/qir-te/twith and Pa-ar-da (1.1.1. 1, 1.5 and 1.5.1. 1), which are not recorded in Urartian texts. has nothing to do with -ta of Uran. Metho(1.7.1; pace Melikišviti 1949, 58(.). Uš-ga-ia (1.2, 7), which is based on Olran. husko- according to Grantovskiv (1970, 276:58), is not necessarily Old Iranian in view of the Urartian form As-ka/qa-ia-i. There are no sure examples of NA <a-ii>- for Ofran, *valm-, Therefore A-ii-ka-iiè-e (1.5.1, 3) cannot render Olian. *Vahukāna- as suggested with due reserve by Eilers (1955, 228), 1.5.1, 6, 13, 15 are also not Old Iranian (pace Grantovskiy 1971, 273; the identification of 1.5.1, 2 with modern Haita rad by Herzfeld 1938, 174 is due to assonance). Ü-is-di-is (1.3; Urart. Ü-GI-is-ni seems to rule out a linguistic comparison with MA bofs-dis, cf. Nashef 1982, 142 with lit.). The fact that 1.5.1. 11, 12 end in -ka does not prove that they are Iranian, as -ka is also common in Hurrian (a diminutive or rather an honorific marker, see Wegner 1988, 150), but what precedes -ka in these toponyms is not explicable in Hurrian terms. 1.1; 1.1.1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13: 1.2. 2, 6, 7. 9. 10; 1.3.1, 2; 1.4, 1, 3-5, 7-9; 1.5.1. 8, 9, 14, 16, 17 (despite Boehmer 1964, 18 with nn. 53, 56, 57a); 1.6.1,2; 1.9, 1.9, 2; 1.10.1, 2, 3, 5; 1.11.1, 2, 3; 1.12.3, 1.

(k) Summary. Chronological distribution: 1000-745: 22 = 26.82%; 744-705: 43 = 52.43%; 744-705/704-600: 1 = 1.21%; 704-600: 16 = 19.51%-Ethno-linguistic elassification: 1000-745 (22 = 100%): homonymous with pre-first millennium 1 (4.54%); Kassite? 1 (4.54%); Hurro-Urartian 1 14.54 %); Hurro-Urartian? 1 (4.54 %); Akkadianised? 1 (4.54%); unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 4 (18.18%); unaffiliated and isolated 13 (59.09%).-744-705 (43 = 100%); homonymous with pre-first millennium 1 (2.32%); possibly quasi-homonymous with pre-first millennium 1 (2.32.%); possibly Old Iranian 3 (6.97%); Old Iranian 2 (4.65%); Kassile I (2.32%); Hurro-Urartian? 4 (9.3 %); unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 6 (13.95%), unaffiliated and isolated 24 (55.81%).- 744-705/704-600 (1 = 100%): possibly Old Iranian.- 704-600 (16 = 100%): Pre-first milleanium 2 (12,5%); Old Iranian 1 (6,25%); Old Iranian or Hurro-Utartian? 1 (6.25%); Kassite 2 (12,5%); possibly Kassite 2 (12,5%); Hurro-Urartian? 2 (12.5 %); unaffiliated and isolated 6 (37.5%).

2. PARSUA AND ENVIRONS (see Streek 1900, 308ff.; Levine 1973, 20f.; 1974, 106ff.; cf. Arutyunyan 1985, s.vv.; Salvini 1998)

2.1. Explicitly in Parsua

2.1.1. Parsua "proper"

2.1.1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

Parsua (ImPar/Par.su-a, maPar-su-a, imPa-ar.su-ai, Thursau-Dangin 1912, 38) was on the way from Laruete (in Allab/pria) to Missi according to the itinerary of Sargon II's eighth campaign (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 37ff.). Tigladi-Pileser III annexed the two provinces of Parsua and Bir-Hamban to Assyria in 744 B.C. (see Tadmor 1994, 166 ad Summ. 7, 37 and 98: St. I B. 9'f.). Qal'eh Paswê not far from Solduz may be a survival of the name Parsua according to Minorsky 1957, 78f, (cf. Sayce 1882, 389; Kinnier Wilson 1969, 111f.). Qal'ch Paswe is far enough from the southern shore of Lake Unnia. This location is still compatible with the conclusion of Levine (1974, 112) that Parsua was raided, but not conquered by Urartu. His localisation of Parsua porthwest of the Mahidast. including the northern end of the Mahidast itself (near Rayansar, Levine 1974, 106ff.: 1977a, 138f.: followed by Vera Chamaza 1994, 97ff.), does not necessarily rule out its extension to the north, as far as Oal'eh Paswe. Levine does not define the eastern border of Parsua, but states that Mannea lay to the north. This statement can be relativised considering that there are hardly any fixed points of delimitation of Mannea in the west-southwest, at least before Ashurbanipal's time. Qal'eh Paswe is on Hubuskian territory, as implied by Reade 1978, 140, fig. 2 and Liebig 1991, 33f. Levine (1977b, 181) is of the opinion that the Mahidast was the critical area in the competition between Assyria and Urartu on the hesemony in Media and points out (Levine 1974, 110f.) that Parsua is recorded together with Nigou and Tuglias (= Tuplias) in Tiglath-pileser III (Tadmor 1994, cf. presently). However, this does not bear on its location and does not support a southerly extension of Parsua.23 In fact, in these suramary inscriptions Parsua precedes Bit-Kapsi (Tadmor 1994, 124:Sammi, 1, 18: 132: Summ. 3, 6') and Bit-Zath, Bit-Abdadani, Bit-Kansi (Tadnior 1994, 164f.:Summ. 7, 29, 35). All these regions are to be sought north of the Great Khorasan Road. The general geographical order of these summary inscriptions is discussed by George (1996, 369, n. 14). Zadok 2001 presents the sections where the Iranian regions are listed.

Regarding geographical arrangement, there are at least three groups of regions, namely a southern (Nos. 1-9.24 32-35), northern (Nos. 12-17, 19-21) and an easiem one (Nos. 18, 24-26, 36-41), Most of the remaining regions are mentioned only once. The longest list (A) seems to form an almost full circle, namely from the southwest (notably Namri, Tuplias and Bit-Barrias to the north (notably Bit-Abdadani, Bit-Kapsi and Sibur), then to the southeast (Uparya and B/Pustus) and southwest (Til-Assuri). In this case 36-41, which are to be sought further east, form an appendix. It is clear therefore that Parsua is associated with the northern group, i.e. the regions which are generally situated north of the Great Khorasan Road. This is in agreement with Forrer (1921, 90), who locates Parsua more to the north, roughly east of Sanandaj. He is followed by Reade (1978, 139) and Zimansky (1990, 14). The latter criticises Levine's southern location of Parsua and points out that it was an extensive territory. The inscriptions of Shalmaneser III (basically describing the campaign of 843 or 842 B.C.) contain a constant geographical sequence from north to south, viz. km/Mii-un-na, km/Al-lah/p-ri-a, km/maPúr-su-a, ^{вто}Ab-da-da-a-ni/^{kto}Ab-da-da-a-nu, ^{вто/кто}На-ban, ka-ZALAGAarNa-muur and ka-Tug*-li-in-48 (Grayson 1996, 40ff.; A.0.102.6, iii. 61ff.; A.0.102.10, iii. 34ff., cf. A.0.102.13, 2'ff.). The sequence harMu-un-na. umpar-su a. amAl-la-ab'p-ri-a. amAb-da-da-ni. k#ZÁLAG, k#Ha-ban and k#Tug*-li-ia-ás (Grayson 1996, 60: A.0.102.12, 19f.) is secondary (a shorter version is contained in the fragment Grayson 1996, 114f.: A.0.102.37, 10 f.). 27 kings of hapar-su-a delivered tribute in 835 B.C. after Shalmanesser III had completed his campaign against Namei (Grayson 1996, 68; A.0.102.14, 120, see Levine 1977b, 178; Salvini 1982, 391; Vera Chamaza 1994, 99; no specific kingdoms and rulers are recorded). This is not a stereotypic ("typological") number and hence credible. In 829 B.C. Shalmanesser III received tribute from an unspecified number of Parsuan kings, but he had to conquer the cities of other rulers of Parsua who did not submit to him (Cirayson 1996, 68; A.O.102,14, 172f.; in the following year he had to repeat his activities). It is evident that Parsna was not a consolidated political unit, but rather a cover name for many small entities governed by city rulers, whose foreign policy was not

necessarily coordinated. A detailed list of 'all the kinns of Nairi", who delivered tribute as a result of the third campaign (end of the \$20s or beginning of the \$10s presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C.), is preserved in Grayson 1996, 186: Sanisi-Adad V. A.0.103.1, iii, 45ff. This list enumerates at least 27 rulers (or 28, see Grantovskiy 1970, 192f., 209, but of, below, 2.1.4.1). Although there is no evidence that they ruled over regions of Parsua (Diakonoff 1985a, 56, n. 2. defines their territory in very general terms: "mountainous regions of the Zagros and west of them" [the end of his statement is less defensible: for "Greater" Nairi, cf. Liverani 1992, 107]), it is remarkable that their number is almost identical with that of the Parsuan kings, who are mentioned about 20 years earlier, i.e. virtually in the same generation. In addition, it stands to reason that the arena of Samsi-Adad V's campaign included Parsua. It can be argued that Nairi here refers to northwestern Media (including Parsua) as well. It is stated that Samsī-Adad V went to Nairi in his second campaign, in the course of which he defeated S/SAR-si-na of Zamua, Uspina (Ispuini of Urartin) and the people of Sumbi, and received tribute from the kings of Nairi. In the course of his third campaign to Nairi, Samši-Adad V received tribute from Hubuskia, S/SAR-si-na of Zamua, the Sumbeans, Manneans, Parsuans and Taurleans, and he murched against Missi, Gizilb/punda and the Medes (Grayson 1996, 184f.; A.8.103.1, ii, 16ff.). Nairi in Adad-narārī III's time is just a geographical term (see Salvini 1967, 23). This applies to Samšī-Adad V's time as well.

1. wasa-la-ha-ma-mi and 2. waski-mi-ha-ma-mi (juxtaposed; with 23 unnamed settlements) of Parsna are recorded in 828 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 71:Shalm, III A.0.102.14, 186, cf. 83:A.0.102.16, 335'f.), Urart, Parsua included the towns of 3. Su-a-ri-ni and 4. Qu-ni-a(Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 67, 79), 5, http://pag. (Thureau Dangin 1912, 15, 418, see Streck 1999) may tentatively be Urart. Nigibe in Parsua (Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 60), in which case the settlement of Nigibe might have been situated on Mt. Nikippa. Nikippa was adjacent to Sumbi (below, 8.8), which was situated in northern Zamua, Is SB 4mN(-kup (Reiner 1956, 129ff., 132:27; a source of Indidu-stones) the same place? (CTC signs like KAP are indifferent to yowel quality; the variant Ir-kap may be due to a copiyist's error, IR being NI with an extra wedge), 6, *Gingulan (extant in the gent, andi in hand-to (1+A) is identical with ""Ga-an-gu+-nh-ta (perhaps in Niksanuna

according to Fuchs 1994, 435; cl. below, 2.1.1, see 2.1.4. B/Pathi Wiffer 1975, 280, n. 1448, cf. Billerbeck 1898, 1016, n. 1), and waKi-gn-uh-tii (Flarper 1892-1914, 556 r. 10; see Diakonoff 1956a, 211, n. 3, cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 193). The latter is mentioned together with 7, 100 Ki-za-ha-si aud Harhar (= Kār- Šarru-ukin). WNi-kur, Media. Mannen, Mazamua and Habban are also mentioned in the same letter. However, the letter has neither a specific seographical context nor an administrative affiliation (cf. Diakonoff 1956a, 211, n. 3). 8, and Ni-kur (geot. an Niik-kin-A+A, see Billerbeck 1898, 78f.) is mentioned after Bit-Ab-da-da-ni and Bit-Sangi[()], and before Sassiaku (Tadnioi 1994, 46 : Ann. 10:9f.; 11:5; 744 B.C.). There is no definite proof that Nikkur was situated in Parsua as understood by Forrer (1921, 89: Diakonoff 1985a, 62, n. 2 is of the opinion that Nikur was the capital of Parsua), the more so since Pursua is not mentioned in this passage (but the passage is damaged). Tadmor (1994, 47) compares Nikkur with Ni-ik(?) kin (Lovine 1972, 39, ii, 33; his campaign in Parsua included Gangulatu, cf. Wilfler 1975, 268ff., 280f. with n. 1450), which is mentioned between (Mannea → Karalla →) Šierta/Patta and Surgadia (from there he proceeded to Hundir and Kišesi). The first section of Sargon II's itinerary in 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 36f., ii, 26ff.) is: Mannea → Karalla → Surta/Patta → Nikkar → Surgadia → Hundir (Kišesi). It can be concluded that Parsua bordered on northern Zamna and Manuea, and was situated west of Gizilb/punda.

2.1.1.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

Ur-si barGi-ju-hu-uh-ta-A+A, end of the 820s or beginning of the 810s presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 186: Samši-Adad V. A.0.103.1, iii, 58; Kass.).

2.1.2. Surgadia

no.Sur.ga-di-a was annexed to the province of Parsua by Sargon II (see Levine 1977b, 181; Fuchs 1994, 461).

1. Na-ah-ri (Hurr.-Urart.?) and 2. Ścpc-ścari, both 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 38, ii, 34f.).

2.1.3. Niksminua

""Ni-ik-sa-an-ma was also annexed to the province of Parsna by Sargon II (Frichs 1994, 453t.

2, 1, 4, 1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPUNYMY

 $^{\mu\alpha}B/P\mu\mu\mu\delta$ (IP, which explicitly belonged to Parsua in 828 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 71:Shalm, III A.0,102,14, 186), is identified with Uran. B/Pusheö (Dinkenoff and Kashkai, 1979, 23 and map ofter [27] and maB/Pu-suut/ai (Borger 1996, 33, Civ. 45f.; see Diakonoff 1986a, 282, n. 2; Grantovskiy 1970, 141). It seems to be a pre-Iranian toponym (see below, 2.6), and Pre-us/su-tu/ni is not identical with ***B/Pu-us-ti-is (or B/Pu-us-tu-us), a district of Media near Ba"(t-ili (below, 7.12.1), which is much to the south (see Billerbeck 1898, 91, it. 2 and Diakonoff 1991, 14. n. 5, pace Streck 1900, 310 [cf. 308, n. 1], Salvini 1982, 391 with n. 48 and Arutyunyan 1985, 61). B/Pusto included the settlements of 1. $^{and}\hat{U}_{als}$ In kn-a (alternatively to Mannea) and 2. On ila-quini-a as well as the district of 3. Saturaraya, which may be the same as Satirā/ō (Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 65f., 80; cf. the Unartian province bu Sal-at-te-ra, Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 90, 1375.15 Satiraren a included 4. and Satiralo, The latter had 5. en-Githe meant and possibly the sub-district of 6. in Maral-nur-Ii-(-e (Diakonoff and Kaslıkai 1979, 3, 36, 53), Both 7. wwStrick-ar-ia (related to 3 above?) and 8. ***Ptir.(URU)-ri-a (Grayson 1996, 71; Shahn, 111 A.0.102.14 183f.) belonged to 9. http://ex. [xx] (listed between Andia and Parsua; \$28 B.C.: included another 22 unnamed scattlements). They might have been located on the way to B/Pustu, "Sasti-ri-A+A (Grayson 1996, 186; Samši-Adad V. A.0.103.1, iii, 63) looks like a gentilic of an NA equivalent of Saturido, Diakonoff (1956a, 167, n. t) considers this possibility and renders "the Satirean Anasirari". It appears at the end of a long list of kines which has a pattern RN + gentilic, whereas here we have at best centilic + RN. Grantovskiy (1970, 209) regards So-ti-ri-A+A as an authroponym because it is preceded by a Personoukril. In this case the political entity of both Sa-ti-ri-A+A and Ar-ta-si-ra-ri connot be determined. Are we to deal here with a case of chiasm? This is tentatively suggested here in view of the resemblance of "Sn-ri-ri-A+A to SarieR/O and the nossibility that a geographical determinative may interchange with a Personnukerl in a cancillaria inscription, 10. by Ar-haybu-ti was located south of Lake Umma in the vicinity of B/Pustu according to Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979. 10. The fact that B/Pushi was in Mannean hands in the middle of the sixth century B.C., may indicate that it was situated not far from the Manneau-Pursuan border.

2.1,4.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

Ar-ta-si-ra-ri (Olran.), end of the 820s or beginning of the 810s (presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C.).

2.2. Mentioned in other sources as well (gentilies; end of the 820s or beginning of the 810s presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C.)

2.2.1. Taurlu

At least to Ta-nr-la-A+A is listed after Par-su-a in Gravson 1996, 184; Samšī-Adad V A.0.103.1, ii, 40). Its ruler was 1. Ba-ar-cu-to the Taurlean (62; Iran.?).

2.2.2. Hundur (not near the Taurus mountains as stated by Levine 1972-75e)

1. Za-ri.xû wuHu-un-du-ur-A+A (47).

2.2.3. Kibaruš

1. Parn-us-to (Olran.) hoKi-ba-ru-sá-A+A (51f. cf. Ga-bu-ri-sa-A+A, 1.10.1 above?),

2.2.4. Khuku

1. Św-ma-o kw Ki-m-ka-A+A (49f.; cf. ww.Ki-na-ki the first city which was conquered in Gizilb punda (but it was razed, destroyed and burned according to Grayson 1996, 185; A.0.103.1, iii, 1f.). This is perhaps not a discrepancy, seeing that the account of Samsi-Adad V's third (and second) campaign 'is very confused and seem to follow no geographical order, but the places mentioned span all of branian Kurdistan" according to Levine 1977b, 178, n. 5.

2.3. Petry states which might have been situated in northwest Media, including Parsua (end of the 820s or beginning of the 810s, presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C.: cf. Diakonoff 1991, 15; see above 2.1.1.1, 2.1.4 and below, 3; all the names of the states are in the gentilic form; figures in brackets refer to lines in Grayson 1996, 186: Samši-Adad V, A.0.103.1. iii, 45ff.; attribution to Parsua tentative)

2.3.1. Babaruru

1. St-ra-as me be Ba-ha-ra-ra-4+4 (45).

2.3.2. Harmišemto

1. A-ma-HAR + HAR + HA - William - A + A (45f.).

2.3.3. Parsana

1. Za-ri-sii (Olian.) m/Pa-m-sa-ni-d+-d (46; Olran.).

2.3.4. Kipabarutaka

1. Sa-na-šii ha Ki-pa-ba-ru-ta-ka-A+A (47f.).

2,3,5, Uštašša

t. Ar-da-ra-a (Olran.) korUk-ta-às-sà-A+A (48f.).

2.3.6. Gingibir

1. Ta-o-to-a-i (Olran. /atyp.) hv Gi-in-gi-bi:-A+A (50).

2.3.7. Arima

Bi-si-ra-in ka,4-ri-ma-A+A (51).

Arimeans (had-ri-ba/ma-A+A) are mentioned 320-300 years later in documents from the archive of the Egibi sons who were based in Babylon. A promissory note for 7.33 minas of silver (creditor Nabûšumu-līšir s. of Tabnea descendant of Épes-ili; debtor Marduk-nāṣir-apli s. of ltti-Marduk-balāņi descendant of Egibi) has at least 12 witnesses (eight with Akkadian names of whom several have sumames), the sixth ninth witnesses are:

A-ta-ri-ba/ma-a-ni, [Ku?]-ut-tak-ki htt A-ri-ba/ma-A+A, So-si-sā-ku [x]-na-nš-man-nn ^{km}A -ri-ba/ma-A+A(BM 31530 = Bertin 2805, r. 4'f.; the witnesses' list is damaged so it is impossible to establish the exact order of the witnesses with Akkadian names); 15.XII. --Darius I (presumably in the last decade of the sixth century B.C. when Marduk-näsir-apli was active), -- In Strassmaier 1897, 458 and duplicate BM 30856 (Bertin 2799) Me-e-gi-bar/mas-ni lulm-b/pu-ku-A+A is the creditor and Širku s. of Iddina descendant of Egibi the debtor. The debt is to be repaid to Me-en-ner' the messenger of of Me-e-gi-bar/mas-su. The first witness and the last two witnesses (fifth and sixth) are $\hat{U} dida$, Ú-ma-m-ca-na * spd Ka-áš-šu-tu **hn-b/pn-ku-A+A. They are preceded by a Choresmian (third) and Sa-akkit-fu laGi-ma-ra-A+A ("Cimmerian", i.e. Seythian; fourth); only the second witness bears an Akkadian name with a surname (Babylon, 23.XI,505/4 B.C.),-

BM 30818 (= Bertin 2837, [S]u?-up-pa-lui, -.VII,marius 1) lists several witnesses with a mixture of Iranian and pre-Iranian names, like those of the Imb/pukeans.- The sixth-tenth witnesses of BM 30877 /= Bertin 2773 ; Hussēti-ša-Bēl-ēţir, 17.XIIa. Daņus h are Imbukean (milm-bir-ku-ri-A+A), viz. Sa-as-si-ii. Me-e-ga-ra-balma-às-siì, Ka-tu-III, Me-na-', and B/Paregingu (tenth = last witness). They are listed after four wignesses with Akkadian names, Akkadian fathers' names and surnames and a fifth witness bearing an Akkadian name and an Akkadian father's name (see Eilers 1940, 213-19).

2.3.8. Wila

 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \hat{U} \cdot \hat{I} + \hat{I} + \hat{I} + \hat{I} = 0$ (53). It may be homonymous — if not identical -- with Ur III Pi-i7ti (Signist 1984, 4, 10). 1. As pa-às-ta-ta-uk. Olyan.

2.3.9. Kingištitenzah

1. A.ma-ma-dš haKi-in-gi-iš-ti-le-en-za-ah-A+A 2.3.19. Zuzarura (53: Kass.).

2.3.10. Masiranš

1. Has/TAR-si-hu, Kass.? harMa-si-va-us-4+A (54; Hurr,-Urart.?).

2.3.11. Luksa.

1. Ma-ma-ni-iš ha Lu-nk-sa: A+A (55).

2.3.12. Dimama

1. Za-an-zar ba-Di-ma-ma-A+A (\$5; both atyp.).

2.3.13. Siniguri

Si-ro-a-ŝti ^{har}Si-im-gu-ri-A+A (56).

2.3.14. Abdana

 Gi-is-ta to Ab. da-na-d+A (57) — haplography for Abdadanu?

2.3.15. Asati

1. A-cla-da-u-un (prob. Olran.) htt.4-sa-ti-A+A (57).

2.3.16. Ginzina

2,3.16,1, GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND POPONOMY

for Girin-zi-no-A+A (59), cf. 1. MiGlini ai-no-mi (Tadmor 1994, 106:St. II, B, 31'), which is followed by 2. "Sad-bas and 3. "Sisa-Tad x"). These towns probably formed one political-economic entity as the 120 horses taken by Tiglath-pileser III in 737 B.C. were delivered by these towns together.

2.3.16.2, PROSOPOGRAPISY AND ANTHROPONYMY I. Ba-a-ra, Olran,

2.3.17. Kindutau;

1. A-ra-α (Olran.) 16 Ki-ûŋ-chi-ta-uŝ-A+A (59).

2.3.18, Dag(?)rū

1. Кі-іт-па-кинеі чт Dog(?)-т-іі-А+А (60).

1. Za-bo-na brZn-zo-ra-A+A (61).

2.3.20. Gingirda

1. Ir-ti-ca-ti (Ofran.) kmGi-in-gir-da-A+A (61).

3.3.21, Nanitum

1. Sn. ij-a. (atyp.) kurNa-ni-timj-A+A (63),

2.4. Adjacent regions

to Za-li-pa-A+A (gent.) is included in a report of a messenger from Parsua to Surgon II. Nikur and hostile Mannea are also recorded in the same source (Harper 1892-1914, 165; Hum.?).

2.5. Linguistic condusts of the anthroponomy (29 = 100%)

(a) Old Iranian (8 \pm 27.58%; all from the end of the \$20s or beginning of the \$10s, presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C.): Ar-da-res-n (2.3.5, 1; see Schmitt [and Talon] 1998); 4-nt-a (2.3.17, 1) < *drog-(see [Radner and] Schmitt 1998f, cf. Scheffelowitz. 1905, 275); As pa-as-ta-ta-uk (2.3.8, 1; see [Radner

and] Schmitt 1998i), Ba-a-ra (2.3.16.2, 1) < *Bāra-(Grantovskiy 1970, 216f.:30, cf. Diakonoff 1956a, 167. B. 1: [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998]), In-ti-ca-ti (2.5.20, 1) see Scheffelowitz 1905, 275; Diakonoff 1956a, 167, n. 1: Grantovskis 1970, 72, 210:21). Zavristi (2.2.2. 1; 2.3.3. L. see Grantovskiy 1970, 214:256.), Ar-ta-si-ra-ri-(2.1.4.2) < *Reserver-([Radner and] Schmitt 1998e, cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 209f.; Scheffelowitz 1905, 215 t NA <a>ra> for bit was explained by Diakonoff 1970, 111. n. 37 (cf. [Radner and] Schmin 1998e) as <si-ra-ri> for -*srrra- by substituting -<ri>for *-sr- after the morpheme boundary. While accepting the Iranian etymology. I am not quite sure whether the spelling -sira-ri is not an allusion of the Akkadian scribe to the mythological roponym Sirara. In other words: the spelling may be due to folk etymology.- Probable (2 = 6.89% a): A-da-da-a-mi (2.3.15, 1, see Diakonoff 1956a. 167, p. 1; [Radner and] Schmitt 1998a). Pa-m-18-ta (2.2.3, 1, see Diakonoff 1956a, 167, n. 1; Grantovskiy 1970. 207(±18).- Donbrful (1 = 3.44%): Ba-ar-zu-ta (2.2.1, 1; see [Fuchs and] Schmin 1998o), - (b) Old Iranian or atypical (1 = 3.44%): Teneration i (2.3.6, 1): see Gramovskiy 1970, 217:31, cf. Ta-at-ffi-fl. below. 553). (c) Kassite (1 = 3.44%); Ur-si (2.1.1.2), cf. Balkan 1954, \$7, s.v. Ursi with NA <s> for foreign <š> (not Iranian, poce Grantovskiy 1970, 718, n. 35; cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 56, p. 2). Doubtful (1 = 3.44%): Does Has TAR-si-hu (2.3.10, 1, cf. Diakonoff 1985a. 56. n. ?) end with -jillug- (d) Harro-Urartian (1 = 3.44%): Na-ah-ri (2.1.2, 1) is possibly related to the Hurrian PN Ni-(h-ri-ia (Gelb et al. 1943, 239a), according to Zadok (1979a, 298:20; the Joponym Ni-ihri-a has a variant Na-ah-ri-a, both OA, cf. Nashef 1991. 88].- (e) Atypical (2 = 6.89%), Za-ar-zar (2.5.12.11) is neither banian (cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 56, n. 2; despite Grantovskiy 1970, 213f.; 24) nor Akkadian (as may be implied by Tallqvist 1914, 247a), T but with a reduplicated syllable and dissimilation of liquids masals. Świe-a (2321, 1) is not necessarily Old Iranian (as understood by Grantovskiy 1971, 217:32), as it is too short for an anambiguous linguistic affiliation.- (f) Akkadian (1 = 3.44%); 2.1.2, 2. (g) Unaffiliated, but not coticely isolated (1 = 3.44%): Gi-ii-ia-ta (2.3.)4, 1; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 218, n. 35, Diakonoff 1985a, 56, n. 2, and [Fabritius and] Schmitt 1998c) may be compared with Ki-u-la (see Zadok apud Radner 1999, 204 ad 64) and with the toponym "kis-tan la-an in Kummuh (Tadmor 1994, 300 with refs., see Salvini 1976-80; Anatyunyan 1985, 113f.), a basically Hurrian-

speaking region.- (h) Unaffiliated and isolated (10 = 34.48%): Ma-met-ni-is (2.3.11. I) is thought to be Old. Iranjan by Grantovskiy (1970, 2111.:23), but this is implausible as NA <ma>> cannot render Olgan, y -, Kiir-na-his-us (2.5.18, 1) is non-franian according to Diakonoff 1985, 56, n. 2 (despite Grantovskiy 1970) 217f.:34). Za-ba-nu (2.3.19, 1) is hardly tranian (ef. Diakonoff 1985a, 56, p. 2: despite Scheffelowitz 1905. 275; Grantovskiy 1950, 216; 28), cf. Bi-bi-i (atypical) soo of Za-ba-im in a deed from Assur, datable to 633 B.C. (Baker 1998b), Si-ra-a-ŝii (23.13, 1) is montranian, of perhaps Si-ro-di-me in the same list (2.3.1.1. of, Grantovskiv 1970, 218, n. 35; Diakonoff 1985a, 56 n. 2). A-ma-HAR (2.3.2, 1; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 218, n. 35; Waters 1998a), 4-ma-ma-ris (2.3.9, 1, cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 56, n. 2; Waters 1998b), Bi-si-na-in (2.3.7, 1, ef. Diakonoff 1985a, 56, n. 2: Fuchs 1998e), Sa-na-su 12.3.4. 1: cf. Grantovskiv 1970, 218; Diakonoff 1985a. 56, p. 2); and Stema-e (2.2.4, 1, pon-lran, according to Diakonoff 1985a, 56, n. 2. despite Grantovskiy 1971, 217:33). (i) Summary. Chronological distribution: 1000-745: 27 = 93.11° 6; 744-705: 2 = 6.89° 6.- Ethnolinguistic classification: 1000-745 (27 = 100%): Old Iranian 8 (29.62%); probably Old Iranian 2 [7.4%); Old Iranian? 1 (3.7%): Old Iranian/atypical 1 (3.7%): Rassite 1 (3.7%); Kassite? 1 (3.7%); atypical 2 (7.4%); unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated (3.7%); unaffiliated and isolated 1 (5.7%).- 744-705 (2 = 100%) : possibly Hurro-Urartian 1 (50%); Akkadian 1 (50%).

2.6. Linguistic analysis of the topom my (48 =100%: 2.1.4.1, 9 and 2.3.16.1, 3 are not counted)

(a) Pre-first millennium? (1 = 2.08%): *iIII(a) (2.3.8), cf. Ur III PI-ii* on the one hand (PI with the reading 1ri is very common before the middle of the second millennium B.C.) and the anthroponyms U-e li. U-iI-li (Sang.), U-e-li (Ur III, Zadok 1994b, 34b, 39b, 40b, 41b). *IVI(a) may be quasi-homonymous with Pas U-iI-la near *wEribi and Kumuh east of the Euphrates (Tadmor 1994, 134; Summ. 9, 21°), a basically Huritanspeaking region.- (b) Homonymous with pre-first milleonium mannes (2 = 4.16%); B/Pi-i-ii-li II-R/Pi-ii-ii-ii-li II-li A) cf. the Simaskian anthroponym Ur III-R/Pi-ii-ii-ii-li II-li A) cf. the Simaskian anthroponym Ur III-R/Pi-ii-ii-ii-li (Zadok 1991a, 229:52) and the MB anthroponym B/Pi-ii-ii-ii-II-li (Hölscher 1996, 57b). Ni-kip-pa (2.1.1.1.5), cf. hi-ii-Ni-li-ii-p-pa from MB Emar 1see Zadok 1991b, 491. Is it contained in MB Si-

udenti hi pa (Gelb et al. 1943, 258b; there are no other names with indui-) and Ur III Su-m-ki-ip (Zadok 1993, 226:26, 1)?- (c) Old Iranian (2 = 4.16%); Pa-(B-S))-a. Par Pin-su-a, Par-su-a-a, Pa-ar-su-asias (Parpola 1970, 2741.; see Grantovskiy 1970, 133ff.; 2.1,1.1; Paле-жый-А+.4 (gent. 2.3.3; see Eilers 1954, 356f, в. 192; Grantovskiy 1970, 219f.:36), Originally anthroponyms (all doubtful: 3 = 6.25%). Us-to-di-sic-4+4 (2.3.5), gent. of *Ustassn < *Tista-aça- (< *Vistaaspar)? Ab-da-na-A+A (2.3.14) - haplography for Abdadanu? or -aua- (pro)patronymic of "Abda-? (cf. Grantovskiy 1971, 220). Pi-ft/s(URU?)-ri-a (2.1.4, 8) renders "Friva- according to Grantovskiy (1970, 187:10), but <>>> casts doubt on this inverpretation.- (d) Kassite (1 = 2.08%): kurKi-in-gi-is-fi-le-en-ra-ah-A+A (gent., 2.3.9). Balkan (1954, 98) analyses this toponym as *kin-gis-tili-u-salı comparing the MB anthroponym Kas-til-en-sah (< kas(+)til+en+sah. In my opinion, we have here presumably a late form thereof with haplology or another form of phonotactical simplification, i.e. King(i)- (a purely toponymic component) + * kVs-tden-sali). The fact that kingi- precedes here an unmistakably Kassite anthroporovii, does not necessarily mean that this toponymic component is of Kassite origin (but the possibility exists). Cf. below, g.- Doubtful (1 = 2.08%); Is Ni-kur (2.1.1.1, 8; CVC signs like KUR are indifferent to vowel quality) linguistically related to Kass, nikir (Balkan 1954, 170)7- (e) Hurro-Urartian (3 = 6.25%); The second component of Sa-la-ha-ma-m and Ki-mi-ha-ma-mi (2.1.1.1, 1, 2) may be compared with Hurr, homeono (Gelb et al. 1943, 213a; cf. MB hu Ha-ma-muh, which is listed after Halman and Burrattas, Nashef 1982, 116), Za-li-pa-A+.4 (2.4, cf. salip at MB Nuzi (Gelb et al. 1943, 250a; add A-[a]r-sali-ip, Ar-ša-li-be, Cassin and Glassner 1979, 31a; for &: of, below, 3.10) .- (f) Atypical (2 = 4.16%): Di-ma-ma-A+A (gent, 2.3.12; with a reduplicated syllable) and 2.1.1.1, 4.- (a) Unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated (14 = 29.16%): Gi-in-gir-da-A+A (gent.; 2.3.20). Gi-ingi-bir-4+4 (gent, , 2.3.6; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 209) and Ga-an-gu+-uh-na/Gi-in-hn-uh-ta-A+A. Ki-gu-uh-ni. 2.1.1.1, 61 are apparently with kingi- or a related form (see Hüsing 1901, 322f.), Diakonoff 19560 (138, p. 4) cautionsly rendered it as "fortress (?)" or "settlement (?)" (in Lullubian, Quaian or "Mihranean"), but he did not repeat it in his revised English version (Diakonoff 1985a). Perhaps he had in mind the modern Iranian names with Kang, which Eilers (1956, 190) rendered as "*Fernang" and interpreted as priginating from Prote-

Indo-European "kenk- "to gird". Ellers did not mention the ancient occurrences of kingly, perhaps being aware that an Indo-European derivation for such an ancient element is problematic. Kl-ta-dieta-ta-A+A (genta-2.3.17) and Mu-si-ra-(s-.4+A (gent., 2.3.10) are hardly Iracian (Grantovskiy 1970, 220 has no etymology). They apparently end in -mis (for kind- cf. below, 7.17). вке МА Ан-таче, Да-ат-наче, Е-га-аче, Ин-ис-каiś. Sa-ra-da-iś. Sa-ra-iś (Nashef 1982, 4, 119f., 133, 229) and NA Ad-do-u[5] (below, 8.3.1, 4). Hal-ha-la-us (Parpola 1970, 143), all in Hurro-Urantian regions (cf. Zedok 1995n, 443). Ki-pa-ba-mi-ta-ka-A+A (geni.; 2.3.4), has no Iranian etymology (Grantovskiy 1970, 220: Hurr. has kipa-, Gelb et al. 1943, 227b). Satiraraya (2.1.4.1, 3) may be the same as Sarirārio (Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 65f., 80) on the one hand and NA *** Si-tiii-ar-hi (2.1.4.1, 7) on the other. Satirgrava included Soilrillo. Si-ti-ii-or-ia and Sa-ti-ri-A+A are hardly Iranian (as understood by Scheftelowitz 1905, 275f, and Grantovskiy 1970, 187, 209; cf. Ivantchik 1993, 121) in view of Urart. Satiraraia (if both forms refer to the same place, cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 56, n. 1), HAR-mi-is-an-da-A+A (gent.: 23.2) was compared with Harmasii near Habruri Kirruri (-cade/i is also final, cf. Gelb et al. 1943, 201a) by Grantovskiy (1970, 194), With -tir (cf. Eilers 1954, 364f., n. 218); Zwoonene-de-A (gent.; 2.3.19) is perhaps based on a form *Zicar- which seems to resemble the base of Sugara ("Sugar-, for Sugar-a cf. Eidem 1992, 56, n. 44 who compares the anthroponyms Sauser, Sissima). Although NA generally has <>> in foreign names which elsewhere are spelled with <5> as well, e.g. bardeness (cf. below, 3.10, for \$5 interchange, which is extant in most of the Mesopotamian documentation of Hurrian names see Righter 1998, 131: Durand 1997, 604ff., nn. 73, 94, 312, 500 and possibly 98, 182), the preservation of /s/ in modern Semiarra casts doubt on a "genetic" connexion between *Zuzur- and Śukarrii. Ba-ba-ru-ra-4+A (gent., 2.3.1; for our cf. Kirra-ri/Hab-ra-ri, 8.27),- Ha-un-shiur-A+.4 (2.2.4) with several homonyms: 3.3, 14, 19; 7.4.1.1, cf. ad 4.11.2.1, 1),- Gi+n-ci-no-A+A (gent.), cf. тGl-ni-zi-на-тп (2.3.16.1). An element kag is listed in Gelli et al. 1943, 227. It has probably nothing to do with Karo < WSem. *Onls-, is Stim-gori-A+A (geal) 2,3,13) the ontcome of PriSi-kur (Grayson 1991, 152; Adad Hariri II A.0.99.2, 84, 86, 88), MA Si ik-ku-ri (both are mentioned together with his Su-up-pa-ja). Mashef 1982, 229f.) with a dissimilation? Is Sikkirn an Akkadionised form? Jef. CAD S, 258b, s.v., g), Cf. the

mountain name to Sydnesoydy in Luthburn (Reiner 1956, 1200., 134:44, provided the variant St-gent verbi is secondary, presiminally thre to a copylighs given, GAN originating from KUR with two extra wedges, cf. ad hkayrabove, 2,1,1,1,5).: (0) Furtfillmtrd and isolated (19) 39.58%); 2.1.2 is not franian as understood by Elegzfeld 11947, 729E; et. Grantovskiy 1978, 314); Ki-m-ko-A+A (2.2.4); ef. Kismiski ?), 2.1.1.1, 3, 7; 2.1.3; 2.1.4.1, 3, 2, 4 6, 10; 2.2.1; 2.2.3; 2.3.7; 2.3.11; 2.3.15; 2.3.16.1, 2; 2,3,18; 2,3,21 (mostly gentifies). (i) Summary, Chromological distribution: 1000-745: 41 - 85.41%: 744-705; 7 - 14.58% - Ethoo-Hugulstir classification: 1000 745 (41 : 100%): Pre-first millennium? 1 (2.43%); homonymens with pre-first utilleguing names 1. (2.43%); Old Ironion 2 (4.87%); Old Ironion, originally unthropologies (all doubtful; 3 - 7.34%); Kassile 1 (2.43%); Hurro-Unadian: 2 (4.87%); atypical 2 (4.87%); montfillated, but not entirely isolated 14 (34.14%): unalfillinted unit isolated 15 (36.58%). 741 705 (7 = 180%); Hermanymous with pre-first utillenging games 1. (14.28%); Kussite? 1 (14.28%); Hurro-Drartian 1. (14.28%); maßillated and isolated 4 [57.14%].

3. NORTHWESTERN MEDIA (cf. above, 2.3; cf. also Arusymyon 1985, s.rw. and Pecoretta 1994)

3.1. Near Grenter Mannen (presumably in nurthern Azurbaljan, later Sukusene)

3.1.1. Regions, settlements and ethnic groups, which are mentioned in association with Scythians (***As/4\$-guene, (*4.4)

1. ³⁶Kn-nk-kn-ha-a, 2. ³⁶Id Depasm, 3, ³⁶Ra-ma-da ii (Start 1990, 65 – Avantchik 1993, 2341;32), 31. (Obun.), 4. ³⁶Ar-i was beyond Rusindani, Mannen and Sigikis (but not Thuthali, see Inchis 1994, 465) are also mentioned in the same document, 5, hi-da-ra-d+4 was beyond the publishy alless of the Manneaus necarding in leanning 1993, 194 at 17 (but I doubt his tentative localismium ni this group men the Flamile frontier).

3.1.2. Septhing unless based in northwest from [4 subjuiding's regar]

On Scythian penetration to morthern Mannea, see Dialamint 1956a, 25D; Kushkai 1977, 37f.

1 B-parking 4 of (Ofmic) the Soythian (works gu-2a-

A+A, Borger 1056, 52 (Nin, A, iii, b0; http://doi.org/10.105/ 52: B, ii, 29; http://doi.org/10.105/min. B, 21; an ally of the Manneurs, who are always mentioned just before hims, see Aunatalia, 1903, 94); 2. Bar/Pin-ta-In-a (Star 1998, 20, 2, 6, r, 7) - Lipurtodings of Heradolias (probably the successor of Laccording in Ivanichia, 1903, 934, 156, 2061; see Fuchs [and Schmitt] 1903, Oliran,

3.1.3. Pulmide and environs

3.1.3.1. GFOGRAPHICAL EXTLATEAND TORONAMY (refs. in Disknorth and Knaftkair 1979), where previous lit. is fisted; only 1. 2 explicitly belonged to Pulmade; el. Kessder 1995, 65)

Urart. Ł. im Pu-lin-a-de-e (uround modern Seghandet, 64); 2. iod. Lithli-front e, formal little e, formal lithli-front e, formal lithli-front e, formal little e, forma

3.1.3.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1. $Ka(P) \cdot d[n] \cdot a \cdot h$, mid-eighth century B.C. (Melikišvili 1971a, 417, 2).

3.2. Kilama

beofilikil/Kiv/Halle:n-na (cf. G.G. Cameron opuel Levine 1986, 606) seems to have been located on the southwestern shore of Lake Unrin (cf. Salvini 1982, fig. 2 aller 394, rectifying Salvini 1967, 67 map III; Russell 1984, 1944, and map on 199, Liverani 1992, 234s, Postgate (1987-90, 342) is of the opinion that Kilzann might have been located on what has become latern Abanean territory. Rende (1978, 139f.), Zimansky (1990, 9f.) and Liebig (1991, 33) locate Kilzann un the southern shore of Lake Unruin (Reade 1979, 177), cantionsty considers the possibility that it included Tesanth as well), There is no evidence that Flerann, Šalgana and Gubprurisa (cf. abuve, 118.1) belonged to Kilzanu or were related to the Kilzaneans (pare Billesbeck 1998, 1551).

1. Jestien of Kilzmin (Grayson 1996, 9: Shalin, Id A.0.102.1, 38); Jestień, Jestień (Grayson 1996, 15: A.0.102.2, i. 28 md 21: A.0.102.2, ii, 61 resp.); Sie-i-e ilie Kilzmenn (Grayson 1996, 148f; A.0.102.87, 1). 859 856 B.C. (see Na'anian 1997; Zaduk 1997b; Radher and Schirdt 1998b); 2. Ú-pn-á from Kilzsani. 828 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 74; A.0.102.14, 181). Both Inness are atypical.

3.3. Bit-Sangibuti (bare mimbers refer to lines in Thurean-Dangin 1912, unless otherwise indicated)

This region was located east of Urartu, possibly south of Godar Chay according to Salvini 1982, 387. Zinatasky 1985, 40ff.; 1990, 15 locates it more to the north, in the plain of Khoy (this is implied also by Liebig 1991, 35f.). The name of this region is preceded only once by Bit- (In E. Sa-an-ga-bin ft, see Fuchs 1994, 429 and Vera Chamaza 1995–96, 106). The oller three occurrences are without Bit- (Parpola 1970, 303).

1. karBo-ri (188) was another designation of Bil-Sanoibuti. 2. harDa-la-A+A (189) was a district of Bij-Sangibuti, Herzfeld (1938, 171) differentiales between this region and the homonymous western Median one (below, 7.3; cf. Arulyunyan 1985, 165f.). 3. man-mi-cisto-mi-a was on the border of basa-an-gi-ba-to between and is-garia and 4. International and American and Airea (Tabriz according to Herzfeld 1938, 173 provided it is not a case of assonance) in har Da-la-A+A (184), http://www.ni-as-ta-nj-a is also listed among the settlements of Ajadi (284), 5, Ul-lin and 6, in Sar-du-vi-lim do on the foot of 7. Mt. Kiś-te-er (212, Urait, cf. Graotovskiy 1970, 276 referring to Melikiśvili 1960, 411; Arutyanyan 1985, 207f.; Zimansky 1990, 18f.; Fuehs 1994, 443 compares 8. htt Kik-pol).- On the peaks of 9. Mt. Ar-ra-bi-a (21) settlements, a stereotypic number, viz. 7x3):

3.4. Musasir and environs

3.4.1. Geographical extent and Jopanyms

excellence, see Salvini 1982, 389; Salvini 1993, 07;

Russell 1984, 1956; Boehmer 1993-97; Fuchs 1994, 451; Vera Chantaza 1995-96, 24861).

1. ***Zap:pa=ri* a, \$28 on \$27 B.C. Grayson [D9h. \$3. Sialah. III A.0.102.16, 325') — cf. Uran, **Za-pa-jace-ie, modern Zibar west of the Greater Zah, 90 k.m. west of Usin (see Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 76); and perhaps 2. ***Sé lat-ita and (between Mussis) and Hightina) 3. ***A-la-hu (Lumfranchi and Parpola 1990, 139, 5 and 136, 5 resp.).

3.4.2. Presopography and audireponymy

Ur sa na ruler of Musasir, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, xii, seal, 1; 309; see Fuchs 1994, 416), Ur sa an ma (Parpola 1987, 30, 4'), Ur sa 1910, Ur sa (a-bu), Ur sa na a (Lanfianchi and Paspola 1990, 245b with refs.); Ur art, Ur-sa na (cf. Salvini in Pecorella and Salvini 1984, 93); Olran.

3.5. Sahi

heSa-hi was presumably not far from Mannea (Kass/atyp.).

 Go-a-gi (styp.), the city lord of Saldi (cf. Fubrithus 1998a), is mentioned together with his sons 2. SS/m-n-(1) co S/Sa-ra-α-f(n) and 3. Pa-ri-hi/ha after Biristhadri of Media sometime between 663 and 649 B.C. (Borger 1996, 37/B iv, 4f.; cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 116).

3.6 Kakkom

***Kατιk-me-e/mi-i — Mannean name of Urantu according to Fuchs 1994, 440f. Astour 1987, 10 with π. 41 regards Kakme as an archaic usage in NA royal inscriptions — but of. **in-Ka-ak-kmi just below, which seems to refer to a Median petty polity

1. As po-bu-ra of backer ak-kam in Media, 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b. 20), Otran.

3.7. Hubuškia and environs

3.7.1. Hobuškia

3.7.1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXITING AND TOPONYMY

Presumably in the Hakkiri region (see Levine 1972-75d; Salvini 1982, 386; Russell 1984, 194ff.; Kleiss 1989; Liverani 1992, 24f.; Vera Chamaza

1995-96, 246f.), but Reade (1979, 178) proposes to locate Hubriškia 'in the Ushnu-Rowanduz-Pizhder-Mahabad quadrangle" (see in more general terms Kinnier Wilson 1962, 108ff.). He is followed by Lanfranchi (1995, passim, esp. 137; cf. Liebig 1991, 33f.), but Medvedskaya (1997) vigourously advocates a location in the Hakkāri region. "Ha-bu-uš-ki-a is defined as capital of Nairi (Thureau Dangin 1912, 306f.). "Si-la-ia was a fortress of Hubuskia (Grayson 1996, 21; Shalm, III A.0.102,2, ii. 64).

3.7,1.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1, A-pa-a king of Hubuškia, sometime between 890 and 884 B.C. (Grayson 1991, 180: Tukulti-Nimurta II A.0.100.6, 4), atyp.; 2. Ka-a-ki, Ka-ki-a of Hubuškia, c. 857-852 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 8ff.: Shalm. HI A.0.102.1, j. 23 and A.0.102.2, j. 20 resp.), atyp.; 3. Data-na of Hubuskia, 829-c. 819 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 82ff.: A.0.102.14, 161; 16, 296), Dasta a of Hubuskia (Grayson 1996, 70:Shalm, III A.0.102.14, 177), Da-dii the Hubuskian (Grayson 1996, 184: Samši-Adad V A.0.103.1, ii, 37; see Fuchs [and Schmitt] 1998z), Ofran.; 4. Ia-an-zu-ri, king of Hubuškia, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 306; Kass., see Brinkman 1976-80), It is doubtful whether [U]r-ma-ak-in-n[a], $[a \cdot i] = \frac{n}{2} \cdot [a \cos x]$ and $[A \cdot t] [a \cdot a \cdot id + i]$, who are mentioned in a damaged letter from Hubuškia (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 196, 7, 9, 11), actually originated from there.

3.7.2. Places near Hubuškia

1. ***Na-ra-A+A (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 11 r. 5'; gent., not far from Hubuškia): 2. Al-In-ri-ri -- a mountain between Hubuskia and Musasir (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 324); 3, 100/1-1/1-511 (Hurr.?) was presumably in the Pizhder valley (see Lanfranchi 1995, 136f.). It seems to be the precursor of the hypothetical centre of the region Aviouvy, which Hoffmann (1880, 249) sought in Royanduz-Sidek, i.e. more to the west (cf. Medvedskays 1997, 205).

3.8. Madahise/Mulhisa

On the way from Hubuškia to Mannea (cf. Streck 1899, 165:6; Laufranchi 1995, 135); gent. ***Mu-da-hi- $3a \cdot A + A$, $\{b \circ Ata\} - al \cdot hi \cdot s[n \cdot A] + [A]$.

1. Ma-ag-du-bi wwMa-da-hi-sa-,4+A, 829 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 70:Shahn, III A.0.102.14, 163 (in 82-A.0.102.16, 299; [halla]-al-hi-s[a-4]+[4]).

3.9. Linguistic analysis of the authroportyum (15 = 100%)

(a) Old Iranian (5 = 33.33%), 829-c, 819 B.C.: Das ta-na, Da-na-a, Da-di-i (3.7.1, 3, see [Frichs and] Schmin 1998z).- 714 B.C.: Ur-za-na-a, Ur-zn-(an)-na, Ur-za-(a-)ui (3.4.2: *Vi=ana-, see Grantovskiy 1970, 298ff::64 cf. Scheffelowitz 1905, 275).- 711 B.C.: As-pa-ba-ra (3.6, 1),- Esarhaddon's time: Is-pa-ka-A+A (3.1.2, 1, see Diakonoff 1956a, 245f. with n. 5); Bar/Pár-to-tu-a (3.1.2, 2; see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998o).- (b) Kassite (1 = 6.66%); la-an-ar-si (3.7.1, 4, originally a title),- (c) Atymical (5 = 33.33%): Su-ni-at A-su-atA-su-itA-su-itA-su-atit(3.2. 1: not Iranian as understood by Grantovskiy 1971, 295). Stril-a the Kilzanean is homonymous and fairly contemporary with Sa-ii-a, the city lord of Sidme in the heartland of Urartu (Grayson 1996, 20: Shalm. III A.0.102.2. ii. 46), but it is - like U-m+ii (3.2, 2) and 3.5. 1, 3.7.1, 1, 2 - too short for an unambiguous linguistic affiliation.- (d) Unaffiliated (4 = 26.66%): 3.1.3.2, 1; 3.5, 2, 3; 3.8, 1, (e) Summary. Chronological distribution: 1000-745; 6 = 40%; 744-705; 4 = 26.66%; 704-600; 5 = 33,33%,- Ethno-linguistic classification, 1000-745 (6 = 100%); Old Iranian 1 (16.66%); atypical 4 (66.66%); unaffiliated 1 (16,66%).- 744-705 (4 = 100%); Old Iranian 2 (50%); Old Iranian or atypical 1 (25%); unaffiliated 1 (25%), 704-600 (5 = 100%); Old Iranian 2 (40%); atypical 1 (20%); unaffiliated 2 (40%).

3.10. Linguistic analysis of the toponymy (53) =100%; 3.3, 15, 20, 21, 26, 27 are not counted)

(a) Pre-first millennium (1 = 1.88%); Ka-ak-me-elmi-i (3.6) -- Ka-ak-me is recorded as an anthroponym at OB Šušarrā (Eidem 1992, 118, 5).29- (b) Old Iraniao (3 = 5.66%). Ra-ma-da-mi (3.1.1, 3) < *Râma-dena-(Zadok 1979a, 301:5, but it is to be rendered as "restingplace, retreat"; for dona cf. Eilers 1954, 334, u. 130). Regarding Sa-an-gi-bu-te (3.3), the spellings with Sta-/ Sun- for the homogymous region Sa an gi-bu-to/ti (7.3) below) do not preclude the Old Iranian etymology *(A)vanigavati- (see Herzfeld 1938, 173; Eilers 1954, 282 with n, 109; Grantovskiy 1970, 229£; and 4.12, a helow) as both are CVC signs which are indifferent to vowel quality. It is doubtful whether Si-au-gi [...] refers to any of the regions; 3.1.1. (c) Old Iranian or Hurro-Urartian (1 = 1.88%): 4r-a-bi-a (3.3, 7) may be Old Iranian according to Grantovskiy (1970, 291ff.:63), but Diakonoff 1985b, 602b considers the possibility that the word for "eagle" is originally Fluno-Urartian. The anthroponym Ar-za-birtú (cf. Kessler 1998a), which may have the same base, is hardly franian. [d] Kassile, Just possible (1 = 1.88%): In-da-ro-, 1+A (3.1.1, 5) may be a gentilic of indar (Balkan 1954, 78).- Doubtful (2 = 3,77%): Sa-hi (3.5; cf. Balkan 1954, 114), but the name is loo short for an unambiguous tinguistic affiliation. Tra-ri-f-Tar-ma-ki-sa (3.3, 4) is thought to be Iranian by Grantovskiy (1970, 280;61f.). However, Tav-ti-iresembles the first enoponent of the Kassite anthroponym Tarwa-Sah (cf. Balkan 1954, 84, 183),-(c) Hurro-Urartian (2 = 3.77%); Sar-du-ri-lur-da, Ulhu (3.3, 5, 6, cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 276).- Doublful (10 = 18.86%); Is Gil/Kil/Kir/Hab-2a-mi (3.2) based on a High, kels (cf. Gelb et al. 1943, 225)7 (with z/s, NA has only he Au-ra an for Ansan, Parpola 1970, 20). Si-it-inm-en (3.3, 22) — for $m \in ef$, mG(-m) $ar \in u$ (3.3, 12) and imA. lu-ar-za, imBal-ar-za of Aizdi, where imAr-zigu is recorded as well (Thureau Dangin 1912, 281ff.). Does the anthroponym [Z]a-ar-an-ar-an (Fales and Postgate 1991, 10, i, 6) end in this element as well? Sur-=1-al-di-ii (3.3, 28) may end in Haldi. A-ni-sn (3.7.2, 3) may be homonymous with the anthroponym A-ni-šu from OB Alalah (Wiseman 1959, 28:269, 58; cf. also la-ni-iš-ki-ba-al, la-ni-iš-ku-ni-pi, Durand 1997, 643 with n. 581). Da-la-A+.4 (3.3, 2), cf. pellaps the anthroponym Ta-le-e-ia from MB Nuzi (Gelb et al. 1943, 262a) on the one hand and Ur III Da-la-u-nu (Hilgert 1998, 304, oby. i, 20) on the other, For A-la-una (3.4.1, 3) ef. (with -an which is common in Hurro-Urartian toponymy) MA hard-fa-uni-nit (Nashef 1982, 11; prob. on the Greater Zab). Ši-la-la (3.7.1.1) is apparently based on sil (cf. Neu 1996, 62 with n. 12); 3.3, 16, 29 σ (f) Atypical (1 = 1.88%); Bn-ri (3.3, 1) is not necessarily Iranian as understood by Grantovskiy (1970, 280) seeing that it is too short for an unambiguous linguistic affiliation, the more so in view of the occurrence of the name-component Ba-(II)-if in the early NA toponym Til-Bay referring to a place in portheastern Babylonia, a region without any Iranian toponyms. (g) Akkadian-West Semitic (1 = 1.88%): 3.7.2, L. (h) Hylrrid (Akkadian and non-Semitic; 1 1.88%); 3.3, 18 (not a genuine hybrid, cf. above).- (i)

Unaffiliated, but not califely isolated (11 = 20.75%): $^{60}A\cdot m$ -ris-to-m-rr (3.3, 3) is not necessarily framian as understond by Grantovskiy 1970, 279, For Jonio fextant in 3.3, 30 as well, for a different segmentation, viz. Kin-aklania, see Balkan 1954, 192) of, maka-cyp-si-1a-ni-a of Unqi (Tadmur 1994, 148; Summ. 5, li, 15). di-mi-mi (3.3, 29) is actually handenymous with bridge anning, a fown which was presumably situated between Ukku and Dür-Sarru-ukin (Laafranchi and Pamole 1990, 288, 6'; a- > i- is recorded in NA), Both settlements were situated in Hurni-Urartian regions, Jr. ri-i (3.1.1, 4) is too short for an unambiguous linguistic affiliation, Arry is perhaps Human Jef. Gelb et al. 1943, 205a) and is potentially pre-transaction view of Ar-raah/Anna-e(?) from OB Susamā (Eidem 1992, 88a with refs.), Ha-un-du-ur-no (3.3, 14, 19; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 283ff.) can be quasi-homonymous with the mountain Kurun-du-ur-ra/Kdu-dur-ua in the Hurrian myth of Kumarbi (poss, related to Fluss, kunturiaccording to Otten 1976-80). Ku-ik-ku-ba-a (3.1.1, 1) may be compared with the female names /Kii -kii-ba (see Durand 1997, 610, n. 166 ad Durand 1983, 664 ad 407, ii, 9) and MB (Kn-nk-kn-be/bi from Nuzi (Cassin and Glassner 1979, 85b; female names based on kukk- are not infrequent at MB Nuzi, cf. Getb et al. 1943, 229a); Kiš-te-ev, Kiš-pal (3.3, 7, 8). Is Zep-pa-ri-a (3.4.1, 1) finguistically related to the authroponym Za-na-ri from OB Šušanā (Eidem 1992, 100a with relish? Al-hi-ri-ti-(3.7.2, 2; with a homonymous river Al-In-ri-a), of, the MB anthroponym Al-hi-ru (s. of Flu-un-nit from Tail Inflihiye (Kessler 1982, 77f.; 9 i. 4). Micsa-str/si-rii (3.4) is hardly Semitic (pace Astour 1987, 22, n. 133); the name of the Zamuan ruler Afu-sa-si-na (below. 8,9,2.2, 1) seems linguistically related. (j) Unaffiliated and isolated 119 = 35.84%); Hu-nz-nn-ku (3.3, 10) renders *Vinnaika- according to Grantovskiy (1970, 296). However, Western Old Iranian lias "famiali-. Only much later was Avestin x'arrianh adopted as a learned word in Western Middle Iranian. Ma-da-lit-sa-A+st/ $[Ma]\cdot al\cdot hi\cdot s[a\cdot A]+^rA^{-1}$ (3.8) is apparently with dhinterchange. The toponym is not framian (for such an interchange in Iranian see Lifers 1954, 322, 350, 361; 1956, 215). Hu-ba-us-lif-a (3.7.1; the segmentation implied by Astour 1987, 27, n. 176 is very uncertain), h-ti-a (3.3, 31; see Salvini 1982, 387a), A-ra-an (3.3, 17, cf. Zadok 1976p, 72, n. 126); 3.1.1, 2; 3.1.3.1, 1-7; 3.3, 11, 13, 23-25; 3.4.1, 2. (k) Summary. Chronological distribution 1000-745; 13 = 24,52%; 744-705; 33 - 62.26%; 704-600; 7 = 13.2%. Ethnolippuistic classification: 1000-745 (13 = 100%): Hurro-Urartian? 2 (15.38%); unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 2 (%); unaffiliated and isolated 9 (69.23%). - 744-705 (33 = 100%): Pre-first millennium 1 (3.03%); Old Iranian 1 (3.03%); Old Iranian or atypical 1 (3.03%); Kassite? 1 (3.03%); Hurro-Urartian 2 (6,06%); Hurro-Urartian? 8 (24.24%); hybrid (Akkadian and Hurro-Urartian) I (3.03%); Akkadian I (3.03%); unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 8 (24.24%%); unaffiliated and isolated 9 (27.27%).-704-600 (7 = 100%); Old Iranian 2 (28.56%); possibly Kassite 1 (14,28%); Kassite? 1 (14,28%); unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 2 (28.56%); unaffiliated and isolated 1 (14.28%).

4. GIZILB/PUNDA AND ENVIRONS

in Glad-II-b/pa am-di, ha Gi-zil-b/pa am-da, im Gi-ziil-b/pn-<an>-da. gent. tmGi-:il-b/pn-nn-da-A+A (Parpola 1970, 134 with refs.; cf. Streck 1900, 298f.; Röllig 1957-71) was located between Mannea/Missi and Media (in the Zanjan-Cai valley according to Diakonoff 1985a, 79; see Fuchs 1994, 435; Reade 1979, 176 locates it between Zanjan and the Caspian

4.1. Sassias

4.1.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

Gent. w-Sa-si-a-sa-A+A, end of the 820s or beginning of the 810s (presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C., Grayson 1996, 185; Sam'si-Adad V A.0.103.1, iii. 3f.; the mountain of antimony was presumably on the way from "Ki-112-ki to S.). It can be compared with 1. "Sa-us-st-a-su, Tadmor 1994, 46: Ann. 10, 12; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 194; Kass.?), which is followed by 2. "Tinta-ds-"df".

4.1.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy Ti-ta-ma-às-ku the Sasiasean.

4.2 *Rarsib/puin

Cent. ""KAR-si-b/pn-ta-A+A, end of the 820s or beginning of the 810s (presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C., Grayson 1996, 185: Samšī-Adad V. A.0.103.1, iii, 5; poss. Olran.).

1. Ki-a-ra the Karsib/putean.

4.3. Uraš

enti-ra-ds, end of the \$20s or beginning of the \$10s. (presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C., Grayson 1996, 185: Samšī-Adad V A.0.103.1, iii, 101. 1. Pi-ri-\$3-a-ti (14), Olran,

4.4. Siba/ur (see Vera Chamaza 1994, 109).

4.4.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

1. umSi-BAR-A+A (gent.), end of the 820s or beginning of the 810s (presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C., Grayson 1996, 185; Samši-Adad V A.0.103.1, iii, 19). The reading Si-mas for Si-BAR. which is suggested by Fuchs 1994, 459 (assuming that Simaški is its forerunner),30 is unlikely in view of the forms ""Si-bu-in and ""Si-bin(-A+A) below, as well as an Su-ba-rial on the border of Saparda (Fuchs 1998a, 48 r. 81; 2, amNi-ru-tak-ta (Tadmor 1994, 70; Ann. 14, 10).

4.4.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

1. "EN.URU, end of the 820s or beginning of the 810s, presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C., is probably not the ruler's name, but his Assyrian title, see Frahm and Fuchs 1998, who compare other cases of titles understood as anthroponyms by the Assyrians, viz. Mari', Yanzi and Pir'u, 2, Ta-mu-us, 737 B.C. (Tadmor 1994, 71 ad Ann. 14*, 12; Ofran.; poss. ruler of Sibur according to Grantovskiv 237; mentioned after and Si-bu-ur). It is mentioned after a report (Tadmor 1994, 70; Ann. 14*, 10f.) on Bur-da-da of anNi-ru-tak-ta. ""Si-bu-12" is mentioned immediately after the account of Bardada's capture, where it reported that his cities were destroyed, devastated and set on fire and bisSi-bu-uv was despoiled. 3. Bar-"da"da of "Si-BAR or Bur-da-da of "Ni-ru-tak-ta, 737 B.C. (see Tadmor 1994, 107 uel St. II B, 34") is very probably the same person as \hat{U} -or-do-at-t[i] (716 B.C., Levine 1972, 44, ii, 65) and Bir-ta-ta of an Si-bar-A+A (714 B.C., Thureau-Danzin 1912, 48; see Fuchs and Schmitt 1998m, 1: 1998m.

4.5. Apparar

1. Zi-zi-i of whileperian, 714 B.C. (Thureau Dangin 1912, 64; see Fuchs 1994, 417), atyp.; cf. 4.6 just below.

4.6. Kittiypattak

unKil-Tri-pal-ta, umKi-ir-pat (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 71: poss. Kass.).

1. Tit-tia-kn conquered Kitpat sometime before Tiglath pileser III's campaign in 744 B.C. (Tadmor 1994, 46: Ann. 11, 4), Olran. 2. Za-la-A+A of ooKi-itpat-A+A, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 64), Both Zizi and Za-la-A+A are described as city lords of larGizi-il-b/pu-un-di, 3. Bu-zi-i (Olran.), an inspector (qëpu) from "Ki!-Tti-pa"-ta (undated; Fales and Postgate 1995, 31. 5, who render gepu as "delegate"; see Kessler [and Schmittl 1998).

4.7. (Bit-)Abdadoni

4.7.1. Geographical extent and loponymy

"7.4b-da-da-a-11 (poss. Kassite) was on the way from Parsua lo Bit-Hamban (Ha-ban, Grayson 1996. J0: Shalm, III A.0.102.6, iv. 4f., see Vera Chamaza 1994, 106). It was in or near Gizilb/punda seeing that an Ki-it-pa-at-ti-a (= Kitpat, 4.6 above) of Gizilb/punda belonged to Bit-Abdadani in Tiglath-piteser III's time (Tadmor 1994, 46: Ann. 11, 4, see Herzfeld 1938, 163). This is the earliest occurrence of the compound form bu Bit(E)-Ab-da-da-ni (also Thureau-Dangin 1912, 39). Ab-da-da-ni is possibly Kassite. The earliest occurrence of the toponym is Eq. 'puri in a Ramesside topographic list (end of the second millennium B.C., see Edel 1980. 66, 71f.). Ab-da-da-na is recorded in c. 1000-950 B.C. (Diakonoff 1978). Elamites and Lullubians are possibly mentioned in the same document as well as 1. ""la-Subtabus St+4"

4.7.2. Prosopugraphy and anthroponymy

 Ši-li-is-ru-uli (Elam.?), c. 1000-950 B.C.: 2. Mammi kima-sabe of Bit Ab-da da-ni, 744 B.C. (see Tadmor 1994, \$1 ad Ann. 12, 111a

4.8. Mentioned together with Bit-Abdadoni (both 744 B.C.; Tadmor 1994, 50; Ann. 12, (2)

4.8.1. Halpi[...]

1. Mr. ki- i (Hurr.?) of @Hal-pt-[...].

4.8.2. [...]

NEG-ASSYRIAN PERIOD

1. U-alc las of Good [...]. Olyan./pre-fran.

4.9. On the way to BR-Abdadani

The two campaigns of Tiglath-pileser III to the Zagros (744 and 737 B.C.) and their long-term effect are discussed by Levine (1977b, 180f.): basically the Great Khorasan Road and around it, with the regions lying on the road itself turned into Assyrian provinces and the other entities subjected to Assyria as vassals.

4.9.1. Various tocales (744 B.C.: Tadmor 1994, 46: Ann. 11.1).

If ***Ha-ar-in, which was situated between 1 and 2. below is identical with Ha-ar-si (1.8, 1), then the way from the western Zagros to Bit-Abdadani was partly controlled by Mannea in Ashurbanipal's time.

1. ##Ka-ŝi-a-na-àŝ (poss. = later ##Ka-ŝa[†]-na according to Ivantchik 1993, 83 ad 185f.:12), 2. mHaer-so-A+A (originally a gentitic of Ho-er-sul; 3. ***Sona-ás-ti-ku, 4. mKis-ki-ta-ra, 5. mA+A-ii-ba-uk followed by 6. In: Hu-li-hu-adit-ri (see Struck 1900. 369f.) and Uz-ha-ri (cf. 4.9.2.1.1 just below).

4 9.2. Bit-Zatti

4.9.2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

ba E-Za-at-1i (Tadmor 1994.46; Ann. 11, 3; Olran.) included 1. 100 Us/z-ha-ri (perhaps < Sargonic Zuhara presumably nonthwest of Elam, see Edzard, Farber and Sollberger 1977, 193 with previous lit.; possibly identical with A-za-ha-ar, a region of Simaski in the Ur III period, see Zadok 1991a, 229). Vallat (1993, 305, s.n. Zaharat is of the opinion that Zahara "doit être localisé en Balutchistan iranien au dans les environs immédiats". However, Vallat (1993, exxivf.) does not

rule out an alternative localisation in western han. The fact that Sar-kali-sarri mentions a victorious battle against Elam and Zahara in the neighbourhood of Aksak and Sakali seems to strengthen the case for a localisation of Zahara in northwestern Iran, provided the observation of Hallo (1957-71, 709) that Sakali is a veiled allusion to Outium is correct.

4.9.2.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

Ka-ki-i, rulei of Bit-Zatti or an adjacent place, 744 B.C. (Tadmor 1994, 46: Ann. 11,3), atyp.

4.10 Uršanika

4.10.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

1. am Taš/Ur-ša-ni-ka, 744 B.C. (Tadmor 1994, 48: Ann. 11, 9 [bis]; Olran.); 2. 478 Ki-AN'il-pal was probably situated between un Tas/Ur-sa-ni-ka and Bil-Kapsi.

4.10.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

Mi-ta-a-ki, 744 B.C. (Tadmer 1994, 48: Ann. 11, 8). ruler (presumably of Ursanika), Olran.

4.11. Bit-Kapsi and environs 1737 B.C., Tadmor 1994, 70: Ann. 14, 10f.)

4.11.1. [xx]-x-ru-ta

1. U-su-ru-[i/], Olyan,

4.11.2. Bū-Kapsi (***É-kap-si/DUMU~Kap-si, see Vera Chamaza 1994, 107: equated with modern Quarin by Reade 1979, 180, provided it is not a case of assonance)

4.11.2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

1. SanKar-ku-ri-hu-un-dir (Tadmor 1994, 49: Ann, 11,11), 2. 1a/d-bi-ru-us (cf. 4.12.2 just below).

4.11.2.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1. Bo-at-ta-o-rm DUMU "Kap-si, 744 B.C. (Tadmor [994,48; Ann. 11,10; see Fuchs [and Schmitt] 1998q), Olran: 2. U-pa-as DUMU «Kap-si sought refuge on Mt. A-brosse us in 737 B.C. (Tachnor 1994, 70: Ann. 14, 9 = 88; Ann. 14, 7); 3. Pu-a-tik-kn of *** E-Kap-si, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 45), Olran.

4.12. Linguistic analysis of the authropomum (20 =

(a) Old Iranian (8 = 40%): End of the 820s pr beginning of the 810s (presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C.): Pi-ri-sci-a-ti (43, 1) < *Pari-s(v)an-(Grantovskiy 1970, 195f.:14) - 744 B.C.; Ba-at-ta-a-m (4.11.2.2, 1, see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998q): Mi-ta-a-ki (4.10.2, 1; see Grantovskiy 1970, 233); Tir-na-ku (4.6, 1; see Grantovskiy (970, 227:39).- 737 B.C.: Ta-hardes (4.4, 2) < "Tann-"body" (see Grantovskiy 1970, 237); $U_{\text{Su-ray}}[a](4.11.1) \le H_{\text{H-sroval}}$ (see Zadok 1996). 714 B.C.: Pa-a-uk-kn (4.11.2.2, 3).- Undated: Bu-z(-i-(4.6, 3, see [Kessler and] Schmitt 1998). Doubtful (1 = 5%): Bar-dal-dal Bur-do-da/Bir-ta-tu, U-ar-da-at-ti (4.4, 3; 737-714 B.C.; see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998m, 1, 1998r: "Iran."?). In view of the last spelling, it may be based on 17d-"to increase, thrive", cf. Av. varcda6a-"Wachstum, Zunahme, Melerung", with NA

bie for Olran. /va/ (the CVC signs BAR/BIR/BUR are indifferent to vowel quality) if one accepts that NA <busti'> renders -vaii-, cf. ad amKAR-si-b/pusta-A+A (gent., 4.2) < *Karsivati- "ploughman" (see below, 4.13, e) and heSa-an-gi-bu-te (3.3) < *(A)saugavati-"rich in stones" (see Herzfeld 1938, 173; Eilers 1954, 282 with nn. 108, 109; Grantovskiy 1970, 229f.). If this interpretation is correct, then U-ar-da-at-ti looks like the primary form compared with Ber-Ida da/ Bur-dada/Bir-ta-tu. It is noteworthy that the spellings Bar-"da"-da' Bia-da-da resemble Bir-dDa-(ad-)da, the NA rendering of Aram. *Br Dd (cf. Zadok 1978a, 57f., 62, 106ff., and [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998m. 1). Are we to deal here with a folk etymology made by Aramaicspeaking Assyrian scribes?- (b) Old Iranian or pre-Iranian (1 = 5%): Uksak-kn (4.8.2.1) < Olran, *Anjaka- (Zadok 1996, 13), bul cf. Ú-ca-ka from OB Šušarrā (Eidem 1992, 135, 20).- (c) Hurro-Urartian(?) (1 = 5%): Mi-ki-i (4.8.1.1), cf. MB Nuzi Mi-ki-ia, Mi-ik-ki-ia (to mikk "Hurr.?" according to Gelb et al. 1943, 234b),-(d) Clamite? (1 = 5%); Si-h-is-m-ith (4.7.2, 1; cf. Diakonoff 1978, 61) -ruh is productive in the Elamite onomasticon (cf. Zadok 1984a, 36f.; 200), but šilis is so far not recorded in Elamite.- (e) Atypical (3 = 15%): Ka-ki-i (4.9.2.2), Zi-zi-i (4.5, 1), both short and ubiquitous; Za-la-A+A (4.6, 2; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 204]. (f) Akkadian (2 = 10%): 4.4. 1 (fifle) and 4.7.2. 2.- (g) Unaffiliated, but not isolated [1 = 5%]: Ki-a-ru (4.2, 1).- (h) Unaffiliated and isolated (2 = 10%): π - hu-ma-áir-ka (4,1,2,1) is hardly Iranian despite Husing entirely isolated (4 = 17.39%); Kar-ka-ri-ha-ma-ár 11970, 237f; 40) thought that U-pu-ds (4.11,2.2, 2) starts with Olran. upa-, but what follows U-pa- did not receive an adequate explanation. The name is too short for an unambiguous linguistic affiliation, (i) Summary, Chronological distribution: 1000-745: 5 = 25%: 744-705: 15 = 75%.- Elbno-linguistic classification: 1000-745 (5 = 100%); Old Iranian I (20%); Elamite? 1 (20%); Akkadian title 1 (20%); unaffiliated 2 (40%),-744-705 115 = 100%): Old Iranian 8 (53.33%); Old Iranian or pre-first millennium ? (6.66%); Hurro-Urartian? 1 (6.66%); atypical 3 (33.33%); Akkadian 1 (6.66%); unaffiliated 1 (6.66%),

4.13. Linguistic analysis of the toponymy (25) =100%; 4.8.1; 4.8.2; 4.11.1 and 4.12.2, 4 are not taken into account)

(a) Pre-first millengium (1 = 4%): Ab-do-do-na, Ab-da-da-(a-)m (4.7.1; < anthroponym; cf. Belkan 1954, 29; Grantovskiy 1970, 177; Zadok 1979a, 294:1, despite Hinz 1975, 17).- (b) Gentilic of a pre-first millennium loponym (1 = 4%): Ha-ur-sid-, 4+A (4.9.1, 2; of Ha-ar- $\bar{s}u$; cf. 1.14 above).-{c} Pre-first millennium? (1 = 4%): 4.9.2.1, 1.- [d] quasi-homonymous with a pre-first millennium Ioponym? (3 = 4%): Gi-zi-il-b/p(t-m)-da/di (4), cf. Ur III Gi-ri-lib (Edzard and Farber 1972, 62f.) on the Iranian Plateau (in messenger texts; once preceded by NIM) and perhaps Sare, Gi-Fei/zil-li/uit (Edzard, Farber and Sollberger 1977, 61; alternatively related to Gizi-hi/ni-, cf. below, 6.11), but a physical identity cannot be demonstrated.- (e) Old Iranian (1 = 4%). $\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{-}$ Zu-at-ti (4.9.2.1) < *Zita- (presumably originally an anthroponym, see Grantovskiy 1970, 228:40). Just possible (2 = 8%): Tak/Ur-ka-ni-ka (4.10.1, 1) see Grantovskiy 1970, 233; prob. not related to the Ur III Joponym Ur-sa-art, cf. Astour 1987, 22, n. 129), KARsi-b/pn-ha-A+A (gent., 4.2; see Florzfeld 1938, 166; cf. Etlers 1954, 330 with n. 108; Grantovskiy 1970. 195:13).- Doubtful (1 = 4%); A-hi-motes (cf. 4.11.2.1.2). < *Abi-rančah ?) - (1) Kassite (1 = 4%)%); la-sub!-bu-[A+A] (4.7.1. 1: see Diakonoff 1978, 63 ad loc.). Just possible (3 = 12%): $S_{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha \beta \rightarrow \beta ij}$ (4.1.1, 1) with $+\alpha \beta$). Ki it-par (4.6; Kj. in pasar that is possibly a NA nishe, cf. Balkan 1954, 173, s.v. pata and Zadok 1995a, 442; hardly Olran, despite Grantovskiy 1970, 194); Ha-h-harad-rt (see below, 6.10, b),- (g) Unaffiliated, but not

(4.11.2.1, 1) was compared by Billerbeck [1898, 1898, 79, n. 2) with Hu-un-dir, Kan-ka-ri apparently consists of a reduplicated syllable, like the base of Ci-ir-gr-ru-a (below, 6.2.4, poss, an onomatopoeic-acustic name, cf. Eilers 1954, 341, n. 149 in fine); Ki-AN/it-pal (4.10.1, 2; of. Mt Kišpal with Streek 1900, 337, n. 37); U-ro-cis (4.3) is possibly branian according to Grantovskiy 1970. 203:15, but compare the MA/MB toponym Uvasse from the second half of the second millennium $B_i C_{in}$ which may be quasi-homonymous (referring to a mountain range in northeastern Babylonia near the Assyrian border, see Nashef 1982, 272f.: Deller and Postgate 1985, 75f.; cf. Gelb et al. 1943, 273a). Kte si-a-na-as (4.9.1, I, based on a form like Kn-ši-ia. Gelb et al. 1943. 230f.; cf. Balkan 1954, 152) ends in -nas, cf. MA Kullishinas, Murramus (Nashef 1982, 171, 1975; Zadok 1995a, 443, and perhaps Balkan 1954, 169) - (b) Unaffiliated and isolated (9 = 36%); Kap-si [4.11.2) has no convincing Iranian etymology (cf. the attempt of Grantovskiy 1970, 233; with the reading kab-si it would be due to NA popular etymology). Si-bu-ta- Igent, Sibur/BAR-A+A), Su-ba-r[a] (4.4) is hardly Kassite (despite Grantovskiy 1970, 203). The tranian etymology of Ni-rn-tak-ta [4,4,1, 2] suggested by Grantovskiy [1970, 240), is very doubtful; 4.1.1, 2; 4.5; 4.9.1, 3-5.1ft Summary, Obronological distribution: 1000-745: 7= 28%: 744-705: 18 = 72%. Ethno-linguistic classification: 1000-745 (7 = 100%); Pre-first millennium 1 (14,28%); quasi-homonymous with a prefirst millennium toponym? 1 (14.28%); possibly Old Iranjan 1 (14.28%); Kassite 1 (14.28%); possibly Kassite 1 (14.28%); unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 1 (14.28%); unaffiliated and isolated I (14.28%). 744-705 (18 = 100%) : Pre-first millermium? 1 (5.55%); gentilic of a pre-first millennium toponym 1 (5.55%); Old franian (presumably originally an anthroponym) 1 (5.55%): possibly Old Iranian 1 (5.55%); Old Iranian? 1 (5.55%); possibly Kassile 1 (5.55%); Kassile? 1 (5.55%); Hurro-Urartian? I (5.55%): unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 3 (16,66%); unaffiliated and isolated 7 138,88%).

5. EASTERN MEDIA

5.1 and 5.2, 5.3 are described as "distant Medes" In-Borger 1956, 34; KJch A. 321 and 54; Nin. A. 15.

respectively (time of Esarhaddon), Vallat (1993, 5.4. Other districts (time of Figlath-pileser III) exexyiiff.) advocates a location of 5.1 in Khorasan, 5.1.1. 2 in Badakhshan and 5.3 in or near the Pamir.

5.1. Potušarra

5.1.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

1. haPa-tu-us-ar-ra/ri (Olran.) bordering on the 2. Salt Desert (Bit-tābti, É MUN) and 3. haBi-ig/k-ni/mi, The latter talso Tadmor 1994, 295, index, s.v.) is hardly the forenumer of Aβακαινα of Ptolemy (pace Vera-Chamaza 1994, 110; for a plausible localisation of Αβακαινα see Andreas 1893, who is followed by Herzfeld 1938, 175f.; cf. Eilers 1954, 339f., n. 147). Big/kni may be identical with modern Alvand according to Levine 1974, 118f., but if the identity of Ramanda with modern Ramand is correct, then a more easterly location (beyond the Afvand) for Big kni (such as Demayand, see Winckler 1889, 1, xxvii, n. 3; cf. Billerbeck 1898, 93f.; Eilers 1954, 309, n. 1) is required.

5.1.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

1. E-pa-ar-na ni (see Fuchs [and Schmin] 1998y) is mentioned together with 2. Si-dir-pa-ar-na-ni (both Otran.) or alone (E-pa-ar-na, Start 1990, 64, 10).

5.2. Urakanabarna (east of Arazias, see Billerbeck 1898, 761

1. Ra-ma-te-ia (Olran.) city lord of wat E-ra-(a-)-ka-2a-bar-na (Borger 1956, 54; Nin. A. iv. 34); Ro-ma-ta-A=A city lord of mil-ra-ka=a-ba-mi (Parpola and Watanabe 1988, 28, 6; cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 108),

5.3. Portnika

maPu-ar-tak'tik-ku. maPa-ar-ra-tuk-ka (Borger 1956, 54; Nin, A. is, 33; Olran.).

1. Up-pi-is (Oban.?) city lord of = Pa-ar-tak tak-ka (Borger 1956, S4; Nin. A. iv. 32; cf. 111; Frt. E. abv. 3; [...] sits land of = Pa-ra-tuk (text; NI)-ka);

2. Za-na-sa-na (Borger 1956, 54; Nin. A. iv. 33; Olyan,?) city lord of = Pa-ur ra-tuk-ka.

5.4.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

1. barUs-gaq-qa-a-na (Olran.) and 2. baSi(1)-ik-ra-ki (Tadmor 1994, 164:Summ. 7, 32). The latter may be identical with was Sik-ra-fa" (Tadmor 1994, 106; St. II. B. 42') seeing that according to the photograph (pl. 37). there is enough room to restore -[h] on the edge and near it. Cf. perhaps Old Elam. Si-ik-ra-[...] (Farber 1975, 81, 83f., r. iii', 25'; Vallat 1993, 241, s.v.), 3 to Ti(/)-ik-ra-fak-ki* (Tadmor 1994, 166:Summ. 7, 37) is recorded in the same summary inscription before Bitlšiar, Sibur, Arianni, Mūt-tarlugallē, and Silhazi — a līst of places where Tiglath-pileser III erected his royal image. All these places - except for Silhazi - are to be sought in inner Media. The same may apply to Tikrakki. The latter was regarded as a variant of backit)ik-ra-ki (see Eilers 1954, 329f., n. 107 in fine; Grantovskiy 1970, 241ff.), but they are not necessarily identical according to Tadmor 1994, 166 ad loc.

5.4.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

[...]-x-ba-a of w-S/Sik-ra-[a][-ki(?)] (Tadmor 1994, 106; St. II, B. 421).

5.5. Perhaps in this region or more to the west

5.5.1. Andarpatianu

***An-dar-pa-ti-[a-mi] is mentioned together with the Salt Desert in a damaged text from Esarhaddon's reign (Starr 1990, 64, 5: no clear geographical context, see Streck 1900, 358f.; Vera Chamaza 1994, 110, n. 283 in fine). Diakonoff (1985a, 103, n. 2) makes the unfounded statement "not far from Qazvin".

1. Ma-ás-dak-ku of an An-dir-pa-si-o-nu, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 48), cf. Diakonoff 1956a, 262, B. 2 : 2. Pa-ar-hi -k"(n.") from he An-dis-pat ti-a-nn. 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41 vi b 25)

5.5.2. Karzitali (time of Esarhaddon)

"Kar-ci-ta-li (Parpola and Watanabe 1988, 28. 6); $^{\mathrm{in}}$ Kar-zi-[$(a\cdot l)$...], $^{\mathrm{le}}$ ru Kar-zi-ta-[li...] (poss. Kass.) is mentioned after the Salt Desert and before E pa-ár-na (nf Patifiarra, 5.1.2 above) in the damaged text Starr 1990, 64. Diakonoff (1985a, 103, n. 2; 108) was of the opinion

that Karzitali was apparently near Sibur and might have belonged to the province of Harbar (without foundation).

1. Bur du-di city lord of Kar-zi-ta-li (Parpola and Walanabe 1988, 28:6; cf. Fuehs and Schmitt 1998m, 2). it is also mentioned together with the Sall Desert, Andarpatianu and Bir Tatt[i...] in a damaged text (Starr 1990, 64. 8: no clear geographical context).

5.5.3. Bit-Tatt[L.]

Emta at the exect is mentioned together with the Salt Desert and Andarpatianu in a damaged text from Esarhaddon's reign (Start 1990, 64, 8; no clear geographical context).

5.6. Linguistic analysis of the anthroporum; (8 = 100%; 5.4.2 is not counted)

(a) Old tranian (5 = 62.5%): 714 B.C.: Ma-iš-dakku (5.5.1, 1, see below, 7.16).- Esarhaddon's time: E-paar na/ni, E-pa-àr-na (5.1.2, 1; see Fuchs and Schmitt 1998a'), Śi-dir-pa-ar na/ni (5.12, 2) < *Cibra-farnah-(see Dialconoff 1936a, 261; cf. Schmitt 1992b); Ra-matellizia, Ra-ma-ta-A+A (5.2, 1) < *Rāma-tar(192- in view of the variant Ramatia (see Diakonoff 1956a, 262, c. 3), but the reconstruction of the second component is not certain in view of spellings such as Ra-melmi-ri-i, Ramo-ri-i for a homonym (7.6.2, 4 below). Bur-do-di (5.5.2. 1) cf. Fuchs and Schmitt 1998m. 2).- Doubtful (2 = 25%): Za-na-sa-na (5.3, 2) < *Zana-všāna-? (ef. Scheftelowitz 1905, 276; Diakonoff 1956a, 262, n. 3 for non-fram with reduplicated syllables and dissimilation of sibilants?]); Up-pi-is (5.3, 1, see Grantovskiy 1970. 237f.).- (b) Unaffiliated (with a redunlicated syllable: I = 12.5%): 5.5.1, 2. (c) Summary. Chronological distribution: 744-705; 2 = 25%; 704-600; 6 = 75%-Ethno-linguistic classification: 744-705 (2 = 100%) : Old framian 1 (50%); smaffiliated 1 (50%),- 704-600 (6= 100%): Old Iranian 4 (66.66%): Old Iranian? 2 (33.53%).

5.7. Linguistic analysis of the toponymy (11 =100%)

(a) Pre-first millennium? 1 (9.09%); \$7(*)-ik-ra-ki (5.4.1. 2) if Old Elam. Si-ik-ra-[...] is a precursor thereof.- (b) Old Iranian (3 = 27.27%) Particular raini (5.1.1. 1) < "Pland(h)urvar- (see Scheftelowitz

1905, 274; Eilers 1971); Parar-takiták-ka, Parariramk-ka (5.3; cf. Diakonoff 1956a, 263; apparently the same toponym as the CVC-signs TAKITUK are indifferent to vowel quality) - ef. | ... Pa-ce-lu-ka-nu (6.9.3.5)?: Us-qaq-ya-a-ria (5.4.1. 1. ser. Zadok 1979a, 301:7).- Doubtful [2 = 18.18%); Bi-lg/k-ni/nu (5.1.1.3) < *Bigna: ? (see Hüsing 1906, 127); for other suggestions see Eilers 1954, 309, n. 1 in fine - If Ti(/jik-ra-lak-hil (5.4.1.3) is not identical with Si(!)-ik-ra-ki. then it would be homonymous with RAE II-1k-rak-ka (Vallat 1993, 279, s.v. Tilouk(k)a(s), see Mayrhofer 1973, 8.1633).- (c) Old Tranian or atypical (originally an anthropomym; 1 = 9.09%); Possibly $Te-at-t[i \mid x \cos x]$ (5.5.3, if correctly restored).- (d) Kassile (1 = 9.09%): Kar-st-ta-II (5.5.2) seems to contain the Kassite element karzi (Balkan 1954,61, cf. Hölscher 1996, 118f.). However -ta-li is poorly documented, cf. perhaps Kipta-li (Gelb et al. 1943, 262a); kip- is extant not only in Hurrian names, but perhaps also in names from Marhadi and Gasur (see Gelb et al. 1943, 227b). (e) Kassite or Harro-Urartian (1 = 9.09%); An-dir pa-ti-a-mi, Audar pa-n-[a-ma] (5.5.1; cf. Diakonoff 1956s, 262, n. 2) may contain andar (cf. Hurr. antar, Gelb et al. 1943, 201a: Balkan 1954, 153 has only index, but the interchange a-/i- is recorded to NA). (f) Akkadian (1 = 9.09%): Bit-tābti (5.1.1, 2) is merely a generic term.-(g) Unaffiliated and isolated (1 = 9.09%); $\dot{U}_{TO}(a_{-})$ ka-ca-bar-na, Ú-ra-ka-ca-ba-na (5.21 was etymologised as *Frka-charna- by Herzfeld 1938, 170 (cf. Hinz 1975, 271) with a far-fetched conclusion regarding its localisation (cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 108). but < U-ra-(a-)-ka-> cannot render *V-ko-, and the reconstruction of -ca-ba/bar-na/mi is questionable. The name is more likely non-franian. (h) Summary. Chronological distribution: 744-705: 6 = 54.54%; 704-600: 5 = 45.45%.- Elbno-linguistic classification: 744-705 (6 = 100%) : Pre-first millennium? 1 (16.66%): Old Iranian 1 (16.66%): Old Iranian? 2 (33,33%); Kassite/Hurrian 1 (16,66%); Akkadian 1 (16.66%).- 704-600 (5 = 100%); Old Iranian 2 (40%); Old Iranian or atypical 1 (20%); possibly Kassite I (16.66%); unaffiliated 1 (20%).

6 "INNER" MEDIA

tin contradistinction to Syromedia, cf. Forrer 1921, 93£: Diakonoff 1956a, 339; a rather vague term: including also geographically unspecified locales)

respectively (time of Esarhaddon). Vallat (1993. exxxyiiff.) advocates a location of 5.1 in Khorason, 5.1.1. 2 in Badakhshan and 5.3 in or near the Pamir.

5.1. Patukawa

5.1.1. Geographical extent and loponymy

1. kmPa-tu-nis-ar-na/vi (Olran.) bordering on the 2. Salt Desert (Bit (Bit) Bbt), E MUN) and 3, \$\psi Bit \text{in Bit (e/k-ni/nm.} The latter (also Tadmor 1994, 295, index, s.v.) is hardly the forermner of ABaxanya of Ptolemy trace Vera Chamaza 1994, 110: for a plausible localisation of Αβακαινα see Andreas 1893, who is followed by Herzfeld 1938, 175f.; cf. Eilers 1954, 339f., n. 147). Big/kiii may be identical with modern Alvand according to Levine 1974, 118ff, but if the identity of Ramanda with modern Ramand is correct, then a prore easterly location (beyond the Alyand) for Big/kni (such as Demayand, see Winckler 1889, 1, xxvii, n. 3; cf. Billerbeck 1898, 931; Eilers 1954, 309, n. 1) is required.

5.1.2. Prosopography and anthropogymy

1. E-pa-ar-na/m (see Fuchs [and Schmitt] 1998v) is mentioned together with 2. St-dir-pa-ar-maini (both Olrand) or alone (E-pa-arma, Starr 1990, 64, 10).

5.2. Urakazaharna (east of Arazias, see Billerbeck) 1898, 76)

1. Rn-ma-he-ia (Olran.) city lord of Pa-Ú-ra-(a-)-kaza-bar-na (Borger 1956, 54; Nin. A. iv. 34); Ra-ma-ta-4+4 city lord of 100U-ra-ka-za-ba-mi (Parpola and Watanabe 1988, 28, 6; cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 108).

5.3. Partakka

""Pu-ur-taktak-ko, ""Pa-ur/ra-urk-ka (Borger 1956, 54; Nin. A, Iv. 33; Olran.).

1. Up-pi-is (Olran?) city lord of surpa-car-tak/ták-ka (Borger 1956, 54; Nin. A. iv. 32; cf. 111; Frt. E. obv. 3; [...] city lord of ***Pre-ra-tick Hext: NI) kat:

2. Zacisa-sasia (Borger 1956, 54; Nin. A. is, 33; Dlean,") city lord of mPasavirastnk ka.

5.4. Other districts (time of Tiglath-pileser III)

5.4.1. Geographical extent and foronymy

1. km Us-gag-ga-a-na (Olran.) and 2. km Si(!)-ik-ra-ki-(Tadmor 1994, 164:Summ. 7, 32). The latter may be identical with amS/Sik+ra-Fa7 (Tadmor 1994, 106; St. 1). B, 42°) seeing that according to the photograph (pl, 37) there is enough room to restore -[h] on the edge and near it. Cf. perhaps Old Elam. Si-ik-ra-[...] (Farber 1975, \$1, 83f., r. iii', 25'; Vallat 1993, 241, s.v.), 3, ***TR(1)-ik+'a-Fak-ki* (Tadmor 1994, 166:Summ. 7, 37) is: recorded in the same summary inscription before Bu-Istor, Sibur, Ariamii, Māt-tarlugallē, and Silhazi — a list of places where Tiglath-pileser III erected his toyal image. All these places - except for Silhazi - are to be sought in inner Media. The same may apply to Tikrakki. The latter was regarded as a variant of his Si(!)ik-ra-ki (see Eilers 1954, 329f., a. 107 m fine: Grantovskiy 1970, 241 ft.), but they are not necessarily identical according to Tadmor 1994, 166 ad loc.

5.4.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

[...]-x ba-a of mS/Sik-ru-[a][-ki(?)] (Tadmor 1994, 106: St. IT. B. 421).

5.5. Perhaps in this region or more to the west

5.5.1. Andarpatianu

sm(4n-dar-pa-ti-[a-mi] is mentioned together with the Salt Desert in a damaged text from Esarhaddon's reign (Start 1990, 64, 5; no clear geographical context. see Streck 1900, 3586; Vera Chantaza 1994, 110, n. 283 in fine). Diakonoff (1985a, 103, n. 2) makes the unfounded statement "not far from Oazvin",

1. Ma às-dak ku of man-dir-pa-ti-a-un, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 48), cf. Diakonoff 1956a, 262, n. 2; 2. Pa-ar-ku_-k°u(?) from bo./m-dir-pat-ti-a-un. 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.h.25).

5.5.2. Karzitali (lime of Esurbaddon).

ww.Kerr-zi-ta-R (Parpola and Watanabe 1988, 28, 6); im Kar-zi-[ta-li...], inim Kar-zi-ta-[ii...] (poss. Rass.) is mentioned after the Salt Desert and before E-po-år-na (of Patušama, 5.1,2 above) in the dannaged text Start 1990, 64. Diakonoff (1985a, 103, n. 2: 108) was of the opinion

that Karzitali was apparently near Sibur and might have belonged to the province of Harhar (without foundation) 1. Bur-da-di city lord of Kar-zi-ta-li (Parpola and

Watanabe 1988, 28:6; cf. Fuchs and Schmitt 1998m, 2). Il is also mentioned together with the Sall Desert. Andarpatianu and Bit-Tatt[i...] in a damaged text (Starr 1990, 64, 8; no clear geographical context).

5,5.3, Bit-Tatt[L..]

 \vec{E}^{-n} (a-cd-d[\hat{p} (xxxx) is mentioned together with the Salt Desert and Andarpatianu in a damaged less from Esarhaddon's reign (Start 1990, 64, 8; no clear geographical context).

5.6. Linguistic analysis of the ambropouting (8 = 100%; 5.4.2 is not counted)

(a) Old Ivanian (5 = 62.5%); 714 B.C.: Ma-àk-dokku (5.5.1, 1, see below, 7.16).- Esarhaddon's time: E-paar-na/ni, E-pa-àr-na (5.1.2, 1; see Fuels and Schmitt 1998a'), Śi-dir-pa-ar-na/ni (5.1.2, 2) < *Ċi@ra-farnah-(see Diakonoff 1956a, 261; cf. Schmitt 1992b); Ro-motellizia, Razna-ta-A+A (5.2, 1) < *Räma-tar(v)a- in view of the variant Ramatûa (see Diakonoff 1956a, 262. n. 3), but the reconstruction of the second component is not certain in view of spellings such as Ra-me/mi-ti-i, Rauna-ti-i for a homonym (7.6.2, 4 below). Bur-da-di (5.5.2, 1) cf. Fuchs and Schmitt 1998m, 2).- Doubtful (2. = 25%): Za-na-sa-na (5.3, 2) < *Zana-xiina-? (cf. Scheftelowitz 1905, 276; Diakonoff 1956a, 262, p. 3 for non-Iran, with reduplicated syllables and dissimilation of sibilants?]); Up-pi-is (5.3, 1, see Granlovskiy 1970. 237f.).- (b) Unaffiliated (with a reduplicated syllable: E = 12.5%): 5.5.1, 2. (c) Summary: Chronological distribution: 744-705; 2 = 25%; 704-600; 6 = 75%-Ethno-linguistic classification: 744-705 (2 = 100%): Old Iranian 1 (50%); unaffiliated 1 (50%), 704-600 (6 = 100%): Old Iranian 4 (66.66%); Old Iranian? 2 (33.33%).

5.7. Linguistic analysis of the toponyay (11 = 100%)

(a) Pre-first milleonium? 1 (9.09%): Št(!) ik-ra-ki (5.4.1, 2) if Old Elant. State of [...] is a precursor lliereof.- (b) Old Ironian (3 = 27.27%) Partn-uk-urra'ri (5.1.1, 1) < *Pātuš(h)uwar- (see Scheflelowitz

1905, 274; Eilers 1971); Pa-ar-taktük ka, Pa-ar-tahik-ka (5.3; of. Diakonoff 1956a, 263; apparently the same loponym as the CVC signs TAK/TUK are indifferent to vowel quality) - cf. [...F]a-ar-ta-ka-m (6.9.3.5)?; Uš-gag-ga-a-na (5.4.1, 1, see Zadok 1979a, 301:7).- Doubtful (2 = 18.18%): Bi-ig/k-tu/na (5.1.1, 3) < *Bigna- ? (see Hilsing 1900, 127); for other suggestions see Eilers 1954, 309, n. i in fine,- If Ti(!)ik- $i\alpha^{\dagger}ak$ - kl^{\dagger} (5.4.1.3) is not identical with Si(l)-ik-ra-ki, then it would be homonymous with RAE Tilk-ritk-ka (Vallat 1993, 279, s.v. Tikrak(k)e(s), see Maythofer 1973, 8.1633).- (e) Old tranian or atypical (originally an anthroponym; 1 = 9.09%); Possibly To-et- $\{i \mid i \ge 0.09\%\}$ (5.5.3, if correctly restored).- (d) Kassite (1 = 9.09%): Ker-cl-ta-li (5.5.2) seems to contain the Kassille element. karti (Balkan 1954,61, cf. Hölscher 1996, 118f.). However -ta-li is poorly documented, cf. perhaps Kipta-li (Gelb et al. 1943, 262a); kip- is extant not only in Hurrian oames, but perhaps also in names from Marhasi and Gasur (see Gelb et al. 1943, 227b). (e) Kassite or Hurro-Urarban (1 = 9.09%): An-dir-pa-ti-a-ug, Andar-pa-ti-[a-mi] (5.5.1; cf. Diakonoff 1956a, 262, n. 2) may contain audar (cf. Hurr. autar, Gelb et al. 1943, 201s; Baikan 1954, 153 has only -inder, but the interchange a-/i- is recorded in NA).- (f) Akkadian (1-= 9.09%); Bit (abti (5.1.1, 2) is merely a generic term. (2) Unaffiliated and isolated (1 = 9.09%): $U_{-rat}(a_{-})$ ka-ca-bar-na. Ú-ra-ka-ca-ba-mi (5.2) was etymologised as *Frka-rhama- by Herzfeld 1938, 170 (cf. Hinz 1975, 271) with a far-fetched conclusion regarding its localisation (cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 108). but <\(\bar{U}\)-ru-(n-)-ka-> cannot render *linka-, and the reconstruction of -za-ba/bar-na/an is questionable. The name is more likely non-Iranian. (b) Summary. Chronological distribution: 744-705: 6 = 54.54%; 704-600: 5 = 45.45% - Ethno-brevistic elassification: 744-705 (6 = 100%) . Pre-first millennium? 1 (16.66%); Old Iranian 1 (16.66%); Old Iranian? 2 (33.33%); Kassite/Hurrian I (16.66%): Akkadian I (16.66%).- 704-600 (5 = 100%); Old Iranian 2 (40%); Old Iranian or atypical 1 (20%); possibly Kassite 1 (16.66%): unaffiliated 1 (20%).

6 "INNER" MEDIA

(in contradistinction to Syromedia, cf. Forrer 1921. 93f.: Diakonoff 1956a, 339; a rather vague term; including also geographically unspecified locales). 6.1 The section of Sargon II's itinerary basically between BrPustus and Bit-Kapsi (see Zadok 2000a)

Sargon It's stages after B/Pustus are:

Datumbu -> Karzinū -> Pirnakān (received the tribute of Barikanu and Kufxiti) -> Saka (received the tribute of Harzianu and Kaitānu) → Darue river → Rämanda → Imisa (where he also received the tribute of Bit-Kopsi; pacification of Ayalaia). It can be argued that be Pir-na-ko-an included two political entities, whose capitals were imBa-ri-ko-na and imKn-x-ti (Levine 1972. ii, 61). The same may apply to hasa-ka-14, where Sangon If received the tribute of another two polities, viz. 6th Harar-ci-a-m and has(Ka-ia-la-m) (Levine 1972, 42, ii. 62).

6.1.1. Datumbu and Kanzabakani

5.1.1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

1. in Da-ni-nm-bu is followed by 2. in Ka-an-[za-b]a-[ka-ni], ha Ka-ca-ba-ka-ni (Levine 1972, 42, ii, 58, 60), 716 B.C. Was the former the name of the region and the latter its capital? The latter is also recorded in 714 (ww.Kaon-za-ba-ku-m. Thureau Dangin 1912, 47) and 711 B.C. (baKa[n] [castab-kat?)+m, Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b, 27).

6.1.1.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTEROPONAMS'

Us ra a. 716 [Levine 1972, 42, ii, 60] - 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b. 27), Olran,

6.1.2. Karzinü

6.1.2.3. GEOGRAPHICAL ENTENT AND TOPONYMY

1. mKar-zi-mai (identical with Kar-zi-nab, see below, 6.11) is followed by 2. **Pir-na-ka-an (Levine 1972, 42, ii, 60f.; Vallat 1993, 43, s.x. seems to identify it with Ba-ri-ka-rur, which is unacceptable),

6.1.2.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1. Hu/Sur-ra-ti city had of smKew-zi-na-û, 714-711 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 48; Fuels 1998a, 41, vi.b. 33: ¿Hir/(Śar-), Oli an.

6.1.3. Barikānu

6.1.3.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXHIBIT AND TOPONYMY

1 In Burn-ko-a-na (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b.34) may he hamonymous with the hypothetical Old Iranjan source of the ethnogym Happicaviot (Парткачот, referring to tribes in two opposite burderlands within

the Iranian-speaking continuum) and the toponym Παρικάνη (in eastern Persis or Carmania, poss. mid. Pers. Barikan, see for both names Junge 1949), NA

ha> renders /pa-/ as well. In this case we may have a homonym referring to a locale in the heartland of Iran. an Ba-ri-ka-nn (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 49) is followed by 2. ha Sa ka-a in Levine 1972, 42, ii. 61f. The latter is not the same as "Sa-ak-ka of Tiglath-pileser III (Tadmor 1994, 76: Ann. 5, 4), which was not in han

6.1.3.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1. Sa-tar-ba-nu, 716-711 B.C. (Levine 1972, 42, ii. 61); Sa-tar-pa-mi (Thureau Dangin 1912, 49); [Saltar. na-tin (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b,34; Olran.), ruler of Barikanu

6.1.4. Kn Lylri

1. Up-pa-[x] of waKn-x-1i, 716 B.C. (Levine 1972,

6.1.5. Harzianu

1. Za-ar-du-ka-a of ""Ha-ar-:i-a-ni, 716-711 B.C. (Levine 1972, 42, ii. 62). Za-ar-duk-ka (Fuchs 1998a. 41, vi.b. 29), Za-ar-du-nk-ku of un-Ha-ca-zi-a-nu (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 49), Olran.

6.1.6. Kaitānu

1. Is-te-"su_rkut?) and 2. A-ii-a-ri-sa-ar-"im", both city lords of ***K a-i-ta-mu (Ofran.?) in 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b, 30f. and G. Frame aprid Fuchs 1998, 41, n. 123 ad lae; Is-te-su-uk-k[a of um]Ka-ta-[...]. Levine 1972, 42, ii, 62)

6.1.7. Räntanda

haRa-ma-con-da (Levine 1972, 42, ii, 63; Ofran.), modern Ränzend (see Zadok 2000a).

6.1.8, pr|ux...|

1. Śi-ta-[xv], city lard, 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 42, 8,

6.1.9. Arnasia/Irnisa

^{выг}Ат пи-зі-а (= ^{выг}Іт-мі-за, все Fitchs 1994, 446).

1. Si-tir-pa-fu-ra-a of the fr-mi-sa, 716 B.C. (Levine Fuchs 1998c): Úcm-ma-an-da of xii Ki-si-la-ha, 714 1972, 42, ii, 64) . Olran.

2. Ar-ha-ku city lord of butte-na-si-a, 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b. 32), Olran.

6.1.10. Hu|...|

1. Ba a[i?(-x))]-i[i]-gar of mi Hi. [...], 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 42, ii, 64) delivered his tribute in the camp of Sargon II in the land of Irnisa. This is an indication of geographical proximity of Hul.] and Irnisa, but not necessarily of political dependence as may be implied by Fuchs 1998f.

6.1.11. Avalaia

1. maA+A-la f[a] near the river 2. Na-x-kar[...] (Levine 1972, 44, ii, 66).

6.2. Presumably on the way back westwards from Bit-Kapsi

Irnisa -> Urattas (where Sargon II received tribute from [...], [x]hagabta, Karkasia, Ginkir and Rurqu).

6.2.1, Urata/us

tor U-ra-ta-as, bu U-rat-hi-fus" (Levine 1972, 44, ii, 68f.; Kass.?).

6.2.1.1. TOPONYMS

[trix]-ha-gah-ta-a presumably in or near Uratas (Levine 1972, 44, ii, 69).

6.2.1.2. ANTHROPONYHS

1. Bur-bu-a-su of in U-rat-ti- us?, 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 44, ii, 69; Kass.). Levine (1972, 50 ad 69) states Burbuasu of Urattus is probably to be identified with Burburazu of Bit Istar". He expresses the unlikely opinion that Urainis was renamed Bit-Istar (= 6.5 below) by the Assyrians (cf. below, 6.11, b). However, his suggestion was not adopted by Fuchs and Schmitt. 1998s, who differentiate between both rulers.

6.2.2. Kisilaha

or near Uralas, 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 44, ii, 68, sec

B.C. (Thurtau-Dangin 1912, 46). Olean.?

6.2.3 Kar-Kašši/Karkasia

haran Kar. kar-si-1 (Start 1990, 364f, with refs.) is the same place as "*Kir-ko-si-a (see Streek 1900, 360, with previous lit., who rendered it as the "Wall of the Kassites"; perhaps Bit kari according to Diakonoff 1991, 17, n. 141,

1. Sion-m[u]-us-rat-a of K., 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 44, ii., 69;; 2. Bto-bu-a-su, 711 B.C. (see G. Frame apud Fuchs 1998a, 41, n. 125 ad vi.b, 36); 3. Ka as ta-riti/Kas-ta-ri-ti (Esarhaddon's reign; Starr 1990, 363 with refs., Oliran, , see lxf. with n. 255; cf. Fuchs and Schmitt 1998p). There is no proof that the latter ruler was identical with Φραόρτης of Herodotos (see Iventchik 1993, 80f.). Kastariti threatened (refs. are to Start 1990) Kišesi (43), Kāribhi (44), Subara (48), Ušiši (49) and Kilman (51).

6.2.4. Usisi

[a]mÜ-Si-ji (Starr 1990, 49 n. 3) was sieged by Kaštaritu/Kša6rita, cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 104f., 106J. Cf. perhaps]. Ak-ku-us-su of ""Ü-si-is? [xx] (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 48: U-si [...] according to the edition of Mayer 1983, 72).

6.2.5. Ginikir (= Girgirā?)

"Gl-it=ki-ir- Levine (1973, 50 ad 44, ii, 69) compares (but not identifies) it with http://www.ir-gi-ra-a of Tiglathpileser III on the way to Bit-Kapsi (cf. above, 6.3 and perhaps modern Gargar near Sanandai at 35-2 47-19).

1. Bur-bu-a-cu, 716 B.C. (see G. Frame aprid Fuchs and Schmitt 1998s, 354, 2 in fine: Kass.).

6.2.6. kurRu-fur7-alu-...]

1. [x(x)]-an-x-nn, 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 44, ii, 69).

6.3. On the way to Bit-Kapsi thear Bit-listur)

1. msKrin-kai-ansgr, 2. msKi-in-di-gi-a-au (Kasa. 1. d-ca-m[a(?)-a]m?)-da xx presumably of maj ...) In Alum?). 3. maKi-he ge al-ka-si-is. 4. maKi-b/pn-is-hatilsichalis, 5. Tara U-pri-sii. 6. an AH-si-pri-sia, Inn CH-irgi-ra-a) 7. umKi-im-ha-at-ha-ti (737 B.C.: Tadmor 1994. 70: Ann. 14*, 7).

6.4. Mentioned together with Bit-Kapsi

1. 1 Bir(E)-Ur-sak ki (Tadmor 1994, 296 with refs.; Olran.). 2, htt Bit(E)-Sa-an-gi (Tadmor 1994, 296, s.v.; Olran) is neither the same as Bit-S/Sak-ki (7.1.1, 3 below; pace Diakonoff 1956s, 160. n. 4) nor is it identical with Bit-Sangibuti (see below, 7.3).

6.5. Bit-Istar and environs

6.5.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

harme dxv/INNIN (Tadmon 1994, 296, s.v.) Thureau-Dangin 1912, 46, see Vera Chamaza 1994, 108) is not mentioned in ME trogether with Bit-Tazzaki" (pace Diskonoff 1978, 64, who followed König 1965, 129, p. 91. ME has @Bi-it-ta-sak/ris-EŚŚANA (Vallat 1993, 49, s.v. Bū-Tasak-šarri), which has nothing to do with Bit-Tar-rak ki: the latter can be read haBit(E)-Ur-zak-ki (6.4. 1 above).

6.5.2. Presopography and anthropenymy

Bur-bu-ra-cu of Bit-Istar, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 46), poss. Kass.

6.5.3. Sagbita

""Sag-bi-ta on the way from Gizilb/punda (Sibar) to Araziaš was the capital of 1. Ha-na-și-ru-ka (no Personenkeil!) the Mede (he Ma-ta-A+A; end of the \$20s or beginning of the \$10s, presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C., Grayson 1996, 185f.: Samit-Adad V A.0.103.1. iii, 32). This capital is not necessarily identical with BittE)-sa-og-bn-td (despite Streck 1900, 330), which reflects a different form.

6.6. Amate and environs

1. LA-"bil"(sic)-to-ar-"ral", 737 B.C. (Tadmor 1994. 72 ad Ann. 15, 5; after a lacting it is reported in line 6 that [1.7] escaped to ***A-ma-te, a district opposite the Ru-u-a mountains) - same name as la-u-bu-ir of **** A"-[mat] (Tadmer 1994, 107 ad St. II B. 33").

6.6.1. Toponytuy

hir Ril-il-at Ril-il-a (Tadnior 1994, 296, 5.v.), Olean./atvp.

6.7. Localisation and attribution to this region terraing

6.7.1. Nišša

Tuni Ni-sci-A+A, ha Ni-is-sci-a (Tadmor 1994, 132 ad Summ. 3, 7' and 164:Summ. 7, 30 resp.). Nicocoov πεδίον, was possibly northeast of Ecbatana (cf. Streck 1900. 332: Hanslik 1936; Olran.). A more specific localisation, viz. with Dastaba, was suggested by Schwarz (1910-36, 5, 554f.; with many homonymous places, cf. Eilers 1987, 65, 70 on the one hand and Bailey 1975, 309f. on the other), but Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 57 advocate an identification with Missi [Messil). Like Niggrapov πεδίου, Missi was famous for its horses ("Missean", (ba)Afi-xa-A+A, e.g., Kataja and Whiting 1995, 88 r. 9; 90, 9.12,r.3; 104, r. 2.6; 109, 8.15,r. 5). However, this is hardly a valid criterion for an identification, as several regions of Greater Media supplied horses; for instance, Kushite horses from ****Parsu-a are mentioned in Kataja and Whiting 1995, 104, 8.

6.7.2. Hrem/nzan

um U-re-em-za-am, fum Un-re-em [za-an] (Tadmor 1994, 164: Summ. 7, 30 and 132: Summ. 3, 7' resp.: Olran 2)

6.7. 3. Ra'usan

herRa-1-ú-sa-au (Olran.?) may belong here if the sequence Sibur, Uremzan, Rahisan in the Summary inscription Tadmor 1994, 164; Somm. 7, 30 is significant.

6.7.4. Išteuppu

100 liste 140-01 (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b., 18) is perhaps bomonymous with "E-ta-ip-pa of Zig/k/qirtu (above. 1.5.1, 5; see Levine 1977a, 141), It is not clear whether it is identical with ""Is-ta-lum, which is recorded in a damaged letter (Parpola 1987, 32, 8) dealing with Urartu and mentioning a Mannean emissary (cf. Saggs 1958, 199 ad ND 2608 = NL 46).

I. Iš-te-su-ku of umlš-te-up-pu, 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b. 18).

6.7.5. Gizinikissi/Nikisi

heNi-ki-si is perhaps the same as haCi-ci-ni-ki-issi/Gi-"zi"-in-ki-is-si (Tadmor 1994, 132; Summ. 3, 7; 164: 7, 30; cf. 297 bottom, index s.v.) according to Tadmor 1994, 106 ad St. B. B. 32'. The latter is definitely non-Iranian (Zadok 1979a, 300:4) and (page Streck 1900, 332), probably not identical with the later Ga(n)zaka (OSyr, Greg/k, Jewish Aram, Gurk), Arab. Gunzaq/h (or Kazuā) in Atropalene (modern Taht-i Soleiman southeast of Maragheh, see Weissbach 1910). which is an Iranian toponym.

1. Uš-mi-ti of haNi-ki-si (737 B.C.), Olran.

6.7.6. Käribtu

mrKa-rib-ti (Start 1990, 44 = Ivantchik 1993, 224f.: 28: Esarhaddon's time). The fact that Käribtu was threatened by Kaštariti of Kar-Kašši and its Akkadian name may favorir a location somewhere in western Media.

6.8. Unspecified Median rulers

Media (hw Ma-dalto: A+A, see Fuchs 1994, 444f.; Vera Chamaza 1994, 103ff.);

hard-aug-da-A+A (Grayson 1996, 68:Shalm, III A.0.102.14, 121; see Grantovskiy 1970, 111).

6,8,1. Esarbaddon's reign

Ma-mit-ar-[śii], [Ma-mi]-ti-ar-śii, ally of Kaštariti of Kär-Kuśśi (Starr 1990, 41, 4, 7).

6.8.2. Ashurbanipal's reign

Bi-ri-is/si-ha-ad-ri city lord of Media, sometime between 663 and 649 B.C. (Borger 1996, 37; B iv. 3; C. iv. 1301, Kass.?

6.9. No geographical context (exclusively in lists -of, the methodological remarks of Levine 1974, 106 - except for 6.9.1.7.2, 6.9.4.2 which are recorded in a letter and a query to Samas respectively)

6.9.1. 737 B.C.

6.9.1.1. OAROISERA

1. TUR-satin of wa Oar all-sera (fednor 1994) 106; St. H. B. 331). Olran.

6.9.1.2. KITKU[.]

1. A-ma-ku of an Kit-ku-x (Tadmor 1994, 106:St. II. B, 34') is homonymous with the toponym 6.9.3.1

6.9.1.3. KAZUODZANI

1. Ra-ma-te-ta of ***Ka-zu-gin-za-"ni" (Tadmor 1994, 106:St. II, B, 36'), Olran.

6.9,1.4, MISTA

1. U-i-ta-na of wiMi-si-Ita (Tadmor 1994, 106; St. If, B, 39'), Olran.

6.9.1.5. WIZARRAIPA

1. A-mi-ta-na (Olran.) of well-1-rak-kal(? Tadmor 1994, 106:\$1, 11, B, 40°).

5.9.1.6. URBALL

1. [...]-par-un-n (the restoration [Sa-ta]- is unfounded) of "Ur-ba-x (Tadmor 1994, 106:St. II. B. 41'), Olran.?

6.9.1.7. APDICING AND BERTH OF ZARZIOL

6.9 1 7.1. TOPONYMY

1. enA-pi-uu-ini (Saggs 1974, 210 and pl. 36; NL 100, 8) is mentioned together with 2. whBir-to sa xivZab-zi-qi (lurd)y for Erinziqi, ef. Tadnsor 1994, 49 ad 12).

6.9.1.7.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYAY

 $[B]ir-an^{ij}bo\cdot ri-[d]\dot{s}, \ \{r^{ij}A(?)\cdot pi(?)\cdot n[it]^{2}\}-na\cdot A+A,$ time of Tiglath-pileser III (Saggs 1974, 211 ad 13; Baker 1998a), Kass.

6.9.2, 714 B.C. (Thurean-Dangin 1912, 43ff.; line in brackets)

6.9.2.1, Mälli (KASS.)

1. Desiri of wild-a-li (43), Olran.

6.9,2.2. NAPPI

1. U-a-ki-ii-m of an No-ap-pt (44), Oljan.

6.9.3. 711 B.C. (refs. ore to Fuchs 1998a)

6.9.3.1. AMAKKI

1. Ma-ás-do-kn (Olcan.) of bmA-nnt-ck-ki (41, vi.b. 17). The toponym is homonymous with the anthroponymi 6.9,1.2, I above.

6.9.3.2 HAINTAKANA

1. [Cp-pa-om-maya from "Ha-[x]-ta-ka/sar-na (41, vi.b. 16 with n. 118). Olran.

6.9.3 3. L. Isava

1. Steer Ku? Hir-n'a of m[x(x)]- 5a n'a-a (40, vi.b. 15 with n. £17k

6.9.5.4. Zazassu

1. (a.) of the Za-za-ak-mi (41, vi.b. 35).

6.9.3.5. PARTAKāSU

1, [... of = [Po]-ar-ta-ka-mi (41, vi.b, 37).

6.9.4. In Esarhaddon's reign

5.9.4.1. JZAYYL

I. [..] city land of "I-ca-A+A (Parpola and Watanabe 1988, 28, 61,

6.9.4.2. AMIL

***A-mid (Starr 1990, 63, 3, 5; [...], 10, 11 [bis; once: [...]. 13: ***[xx]. r. 11. 12, 13) is not Āmol in Hyrcania (< Olran, *Anvida-1).

6.10. Linguistic analysis of the anthroporamy (33 = 100%; 6.1.4, 1; 6.1.8, 1; 6.1.10, 1; 6.2.6, 1; 6.9.3.3. 1: 6.9.3.4, 1; 6.9.3.5, 1; 6.9.4.1. I are not taken intoaccounts

(a) Old Tranjan (16 = 48.48%), 737 B.C.: A-ma-ku (6.9.1.2, 1, see Zadok 1986, 247; [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998b) is homonymous with the Old Iranian toponym 6.9.3, I above . A-mi-su-na (6.9.1.5, 1, see Zadok 1986, 247; [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998c), Ra-ma-te-ia (6, 9, 1, 3, 1. cl. above, 5.6, a). Ú-i-tu-na (6, 9.1.4. 1, see Zadok 1986, 247), "UC-sa-tar (6.9.1.) , 1, see Grantovskiy 1970, 70f., 316:74; cf. Zadok 1976c, 388, n. 14), Us-ruû (6.7.5, 1, see Zadok 1996) - 716 B.C.: \$1-tir-pa-\$11-raa (6.1.9, 1) < * Citira-passe-siera- (with haplology, cf. Zadok 1976c, 388b).- 716-711 B.C.: Sactor-belipa nu-275, Zaduk 1976c, 388, cf. Su-tur-pa-nn, Grantovskiy 1970, 68, 71, 74, 209, 316, 323f r. Za-w-dwduk-ka-a. Zu-ur-da-uk-ku [6,1.5,], see Grantovskiy 1970, 253); Us ra-affi. 1.1.2, 13 - "Usra-"red" (cf. Zadak 2000a, n. 41- 714 B.C.: U-a kt-a-ta [0,9,2,2, 1, see Grantovskiy 1970, 318(79); U-264 (6.9.2.1, 1) < *Urig- (see

Grantovskiy 1970, 236f.:48). 711 B.C.: Ar-baskii 16.1.9, 21 < "Arbo-ka- (see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998... of Schefielowitz 1905, 275). Ma-is-da-ku (6.9.3.1.) see below: 7.16); [Up1-pa-cm-1ma_ra (6.9.3.2, 1) e *Upama-"eppermost" (Tallqvist 1914, 270b [cf. 242b]. "Iran, upuma 'summus'"; see Grantovskiy 1970, 2376 328; Hinz 1975, 244 with lit.).- Esarhaddon's reign-Ka-àŝ-ta-ri-ti/Kaŝ-ta-ri-ti (6.2.3, 3); < *Xfatt-ta- (see Justi 1895, 176a; Hitsing 1900b, 563f.: cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 104f., 106).- Doubtful (4 = 13.12%); 737 B.C.: Does [...]-par-me u (6.9.1.6, 1) end in farnahvä?- 716. B.C.: Sum m[u]-us-ras-a (6.2.3, 1). 714-711 B.C.: Hir/Sar-su-ri (6.1.2.2, 1) and U-n-ma-an-da (6.2.2, 1 see Grantovskiy 1970, 325 and 236f., 318:85 resp. J.- (b) Kassite (5 = 15.15%): Eur-bu-ra-su (6.5.2, 1), is in all probability Kassite (Zadok 1976c, 388a, followed by [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998s), cf. [Blir-cm/4ba-ri-[alc (6.9.1.7, 2), on which Baker 1998a states: "Aram, with Kassite divine name or purely Kassite". The second alternative is the only plausible one as pointed our by Zadok 1976c, 388a. The translation offered by Baker "Son of Barias" (following Saggs 1974, 211 ad 12) should therefore be eliminated. Bur-bu-a-ru/su (6.2.1.2. 1; 6.2.3. 2; 6.2.5, 1) is very probably the outcome of Bur-bu-ra-: u with $-r \ge \emptyset$. Doubtful (1 = 3.03%): The same shift can be exemplified by Bi-ri-is/si-ha-ad-ri (6.8.2) and Bi-si-ha-dir (7.4.1.2, 1). Both Bur-bu-ra-ru (a compound) and Bi-ri-is/si-ha-ad-ri (prob. such, see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998p) have two r-s, Is it an indication that the latter is also Kassite? The fact that . ha-ad-ri is preceded by Ha-li- in the toponym Ha-li-haad-ri (above, 4.9.1, 6) may strengthen the case for a Kassite derivation,- (c) Hurro-Urartiao? (3 = 9.09%); B-te-Su (?)-ku, B-te-str-uk-k[a (6.1.6, 1; 6.7.4, 1; an element ist- seems to be discernible in Urartian toponymy, see 1.14 above), A-ii-a-ri-sa-ar-full (6.1.6, 2; cf. [Fechs and] Schmitt 1998f) - A-ri-a-ri-looks like Hurr, envar-"field" (but such an element is recorded in toponymy rather than anthroponymy) if not a variant of miri "lord" (cf. Gelb et al. 1943, 210f., s.v. erre) and su-m-nu may be compared with surni (see Richter 1998, 133 and MB Nuzi www.ni-to-ki in Assyria, Fincke 1993, 247; for the second component of, Gelb et al, 1943, 761f., s.vv. (ak t-take), takk). (d) Unaffilialed and isolated (4 = 12.12%); Ak-kir-us-sit (6, 2.4, 1; cf. Lapinkivi 1998) is perhaps Elamite according to Grantovskiy 1970, 325, but this is very doubtful. The Old Iranian etymology of Ma-mit-ar-[sii]. [Ma-mi]-tiar-śń (6.8.1), which is suggested by Granlovskiy (1970,

325), is implausible as NA <ma> cannot render Olran. Av., Ha-na-si-ru-ka (6.5.3, 1) - NA <\$> does not render - for all we know - any Old traman phonems. In addition, it is earlikely that the Assyrian scribe used a rare value for \$1 (such as :i) for a foreign name, Therefore the attempt at an Old Iranian etymology done by Grantovskiy (1970, 204f.: 209, 252) is unsuccessful; 6.6, 1. (c) Summary. Chronological distribution: 1000-745: 1 = 3.03%: 744-705: 29 = 87.87% 704-600: 3 = 9.09% - Ethno-linguistic classification: 1000-745 (1 = 100%); Unaffiliated 741-705 (29 = 100%): Old Iranian 15 (51.72%): Old Iranian? 4 (13.79%): Kassite 5 (17.24%); Hurro-Urartian? 3 (10.34%); unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 2 (6.89%),- 704-600 (3 = 100%); Old Iranian 1 [33.33%); Kassite? I (33.33%); anaffiliated I (33.33%).

6.11. Linguistic analysis of the topomor; (50 =100%; 6.1.4, 6.1.8, 6.1.10, 6.1.11, 2, 6.2.1.1, 6.2.6. 6.9.1.2; 6.9.1.6, 6.9.3.2, 6.9.3.3 are not taken into account)

(a) Homonymous with pre-first millenoium names? (2 = 4%): Mi-si-Fra¹ (6, 9.1.4) is possibly pre-Iranian (cf. perhaps the anthroponym 5ff is-xi-ta from MB Nuzi [Hurc? Gelb et al. 1943, 235al) rather than Olran, *Masita- (see Zadok 1986, 247). .t-mil (6,9.4.2), cf. perhaps the Ur III anthroponym E-nud/mu-id (D'Agostino 1998, 56, v. 2; 58, v. 3; both messenger texts; the interchange a/e/i- is recorded in NA).- (b) Old Iranian (6 = 12%): Ra-ma-an-da (6.1.7) derives from *hpem-; [...P]a-ar-ta-ka-mi (6.9.3.5), cf. 5.3. Ma-data-A+A, A-ma-da-A+A [6.8; see Grantovskiy 1970, 111); for a- see Streck 1899, 139, n. 1; Zadok 1978d. 164f., n. 3 and cf. 100 E-a-5il-a-ni (Frame 1999, 47 < Eu-Silimi); a. is extant as early as Old Assyrian, cf. a-bo-ru-lim for OB pa-ru-li (CAD B, s.i. burulli, cf. Bilgic 1954, 75; Hecker 1968, 15: 7c), A-lay-ru (see [Berlejung and] Zadok 1998), A-si-ha < Eq. Siho (left unexplained by Radner 1998d). For M-is-sd-a (6.7.1; Ni-sa-A+A is presumably adapted to the NA gentific form) see Schreftelowitz 1905, 274; Grantovskiy 1970, 240; Eilers 1954, 329f., n. 107; 1987, 64ff. on the one hand and Bailey 1975, 309f, on the other. Originally anthroponyms: (a) Preceded by Bil-: -Ur-:ak-ki (6.4. 1) * *Vrz-aka- (see Zadok (9798, 300:3).- (β) Hemonymous with anthroponymis: A-ma-ak-ki (6.9.3.1) < *Ama-ka- is homonymous with the

anthroponym 6.9.1.2. I above. Just possible (7 = 14.28% (Literat ka) ? 6.9.15 L poss. < * Trucka | see Zadok 1986, 247:3; cf. Etters 1954, 335f., p. 125; 344f. B. 158; 1987, 50). Ra-Li-sa-on (6.7.3) may render *Rausāna- (see Zadok 1981-82, 137; cf. Zadok 1976a, 76:9 t. É-Sa-an-gi (6.4. Z. šee Grantovski) 1970. 279:42); less likely originally an amhroposym. Bo-rikat-a)-rai (6.1.3.1.1), probably ends in -aktiva- which is common in Old Iranian topowany (Zadek 1976), 388a). It may be homonymous with the hypothetical Old Iranian source of the ethnouym Пехрикачног Hapikovas, Pir-na-ka-an (6.1.2.1, 2) may end in the same suffix (based on *Farnale.* CVC signs like PIR are indifferent to vowel quality), Sa-ka-a (6.1-3.1, 2), which is recorded as early as 716 B.C., can render *Sola- "Scythian" (cf. Maythofer 1973, 8,1478), in which case it would be the earliest attention of this group in Media. K^2a^{-i} -to-out (6.1.6) — if the reading is correct, then it may be an -drar-(pro-) patromymic of "kaira- cf. Av. kaēta- "astrologer" or sim. (cf. Gershevitch 1967, 156£; Grantovskiy 1970, 267). K7a-Harm is less fikely pre-tranian (cf. Gelb et al. 1943. 222a. s.v. kai-: Qa-(i)-it-ta).- Very doubtful (2 = 4%); U-ra-em-ca-an [6,7,2] see Diakonoff 1956, 203, p. 2). Rtr-ii-a Riii-u-a (6.6.1) may render *Rayah- (Zadok 1986, 247), but is 100 short for an unambiguous linguistic affiliation (cf. below, j).- (c) Perhaps Old Iranian or Akkadianised (1 = 2%), Kirr-ka-si-a [6, 3, 3]. - Grantovskiy (1971, 322, n. 18) suggests an Iranian etymology, viz. *Ka(h)rkäsva-, in which case Kär-kai-31-1 "Wall of the Kassites" would be a folk etymology made by the Assyrian scribes. (d) Kassite (2 = 4%):

Ma-a-li (6.9.2.1, cf. Baikan 1954, 164f., s.v. mali "man"). Sog-bi-ta (6.5.3). E-sa-ag-ba-at (7.4.4) are different forms, but have the same base (see below. 7.17). Both are hardly "pre-Median" (pace Medvedskava 1995 and Diakonoff 1996, 131.12-Doubtful (1 = 20%): Kar-ci-mi(-ii, 6.1.2.1, 1) may begin with karei (cf. above, 5.7, d). It is written Karesienal' in the section of the Sargon Geography (Horowitz 1998, 74, 57, cf. 90, 93) which includes the Lullubians and several regions ending in wat, viz. Ak-ri-ia-át. Qúl-líladiki, S Sur gi ni la dish and Ha-an-da-ki la-dish - Very doubtful (1 = 2^n 5): Is \dot{U} rate u5' u5'. \dot{U} -ra-ta-as [6.2.1) linguistically related to the toponyous MB B.Pu-ur-rattash, ***BParrattas, MA before Mustal tai ME [M]u-urra-ca-ras (in northeastern Babylonia in the piedmont of the Zagros) and BPn-ru-tul/Abi-rus-tul (Balkan 1954) 45, 93, 98, see Nashef 1982, 197f.) or a later form of

them?- (c) Kassite or Horro-Urartiau? (2 = 4%): Kiin di-gi-a-su (6.3, 2) ends in either -ras, in which case it might be Kassire, or perhaps Hurr. -kiaśe. Gi-zi-in/tti-kiis-si (6.7.5) — ki-is-si, ki-(iz)-zi appears in Kasshe and Hurrian names (Gelb et al. 1943, 228 and Bulkan 1954, 64f.). Are Gieri-itemi- and Gioni-ti- (above. 2.3.16) lineuistically related (with a metathesis)?- (f) Hurro-Urartian (?2 = 4%): A+A-la-i[a] (6.1.11, 1) is linguistically related to "A+A-le-e of Annarili in Urartu (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 271; cf. Gelb et al. 1943, 219a, s.v. jal-?). Iš-re-up-pu (6.7.4) is perhaps homonymous with 1.5.1, 5.: (g) Atypical (3 = 6%): Fza·A÷A (6.9.4.1) is too short for an unanibiguous linguistic affiliation, cf. the anthroponym I-ci-ia (late OB. Eidem 1992, 137, 4: Salvini 1996, 61, iv. 10): Giin-ki-ir (6.2.5; = Gi/ir-gi-ra-a? cf. above, 4.13); 6.2.4.-(b) Akkadiao (2 = 4%): Bīt-Istor/Issār (6.5.1) was hardly renamed by the Assyrians as assumed by Billerbeck (1898, 84 with n. 3), since we happen to know that Median places which were renamed by the Assyrians generally begin with \$\lambda = (+ DN or RN). Kāribtu (6.7.6) denotes "greeting, blessing" (also recorded as a NB/LB anthroponym).- (i) Unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated (5 = 10%): Ki-in-ka'-an-gi and Ki-in-gi-al-ka-si-is (6.3, 1, 3) begin with kingi- (cf. above, 2.6, e), Ka-(an-)za-ba-ka-m (6.1.1.1, 2) may be based on kmg- (cf. ad king above, 2.6, e). Does Da-neum-bu (6.1.1.1, 1) have the same ending as Putumbi (on the way from the Patri to Halman, W.G. Lambert apud Klengel 1965, 561)? Ki-si-la-ha (6.2.2, for lah(a) ef. Zadok 1991a, 227).- Ij) Uoaffiliated and isolated (14-= 28%): The homonymy of A-ma-te/[A]-[mat] (6.6) and neighbouring Ru-it-a (6.6.1) with two coeval Aramean tribes in Babylonia (cf. Zadok 1985b, 56, 69) seems coincidental. The same applies to the resemblance of Ha-ar-zi-a-ım, Ha-ar-zi-a-ni (6.1.5) with QA Ha-ar-ziundii-ua in central Anatolia (Nashef 1991, 54f.). The comparison of \dot{U} -pu-sii (6.3, 5) with the anthroponym U-pa-ds (4,12.2, 2), which was made by Billerbeck (1898, 85), is based on assonance. A-pi-mi-mi (6.9.1.7.1, 1) - for Olran. api- cf. D.N. Mackenzie agned Saggs 1974, 211 ad 8, but what follows is hardly Old Iranian, 6.1.9, 6.2.5, 6.3, 4, 6, 7 (cf. Diakonoff 1985a, 56, n. (), 6.9.1.1, 6.9.1.3, Zab (hardly for FRIM)-zi-qi (6.9.1.7.1.2), 6.9.2.2, 6.9.3.4. (k) Susmonary, Chronological distribution; 1000-745; 2=4%; 744-705; 44 - 88%; 704-600; 4 = 8%.- Elbnolinguistic class/fication: 1000-745 [2 = 100%); Old Iranian 1 (50%); Russite? 1 (50%).- 744-705 (44 =

100%): Homonymous with pre-first millennium names 1 (2.27%); Old Iranian 8 (18.18%); possibly Old Iranian 7 (15.9%, of which at least 2, i.e. 4.54% are originally anthroponyms); Old Iranian? 1 (2.27%); Kassite? 2 (4.54%); Kassite or Hurro-Urartian? 2 (4.54%); Hurry-Urartian? 2 (4,54%); atypical 1 (2,27%); Akkadian 1 (2.27 %); unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 5 (11.36%); unaffilialed and isolated 14 (31.81%),-704-600 (4 = 100%): quasi-homonymous with pre-first millennium names 1 (25%); perhaps Old Iranian or Akkadianised 1 (25%); atypical 1 (25%); Akkadian 1

7. WESTERN MEDIA

7.1. Nanwi and Bit-Hamban (see Levine 1973, 22f.; Herzfeld 1968, 23f. followed by Reade 1978, 137f.: Namri in the Mahidast).

7.1.1. Geographical extent and topogramy (1-4 in Namri, 5 in Bit-Hamban)

1. weSi-hi-så-la-alt, 2. an Bit(E)-Ta-mul (cf. E-sa-mul of Harhar with Streck 1900, 348, n. 2?), 3. 601 Bit(E)s/śak-ki, 4. amBit(E)-śe-e-cli (Grayson 1996, 68; Shalm. III A.0,102.14, 14f.; 835 B.C.). A watercourse in Namri is simply deignated as It-Nant-ti-te in Grayson 1996, 40: A.0.102.6, iv. 10 (cf. Levine 1973, 23). According to the same source (iv. 5ff.), Bit-Flamban was situated east of Namri: Shalmaneser III reached Namri from Abdadani via mHa-ban in 843 B.C. Babiluni did not belong to Mannea (despite Boehmer 1964, 17), but is the Urartian name of Namri according to Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 17f., s.e. Babilu (for another opinion see below, 7,4.4); 5. [mi]Ki-mir-ra (Fuchs 1994, 443), 6. [60] [A-\$16-uh (Esarhaddon's reign: Starr 1990, 38 r. 3) is juxtaposed with Bit-Hamban, 7, under-Sul 27-uni is mentioned in the same letter as in Ha-ban, but there is no geographical information (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 226, 11), 8. Bit-Nergal (see below, 7.1.2),

7.1.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

- 1. Marduk-mudaminiq controlled also Bit-Nergal. Sahurzu and Niggu (in Taplies) in 842 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 40: Shalm, III A.0.102.6, iv. 7, 13);
- 2. fa-un-zu-a king of Namri, 842-835 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 67f.: A.0,102.14, 112) was originally from Bil-Hanban (DUMU "Ha-on-ban, Grayson 1996,

67. A.0.102.14. 95; Kass., see Brinkman 1976-80, 7.4 Kiiesiinni und eavirous

7.2. Suhuzu (Suha/i/urzu)

7.2.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

The reading 1. https://www.com/cather than Su-mur-cu, Tadmor 1994, 304 with refs.), gent. km Sill-hur-cu-A+A (Tadmor 1994, 48: Ann. 12, 4) is preferable in view of the MB anthroponym Su-hur"-zi from Nuzi (Gelb et al. 1943, 135b, 258b). ***Su-hur-ca was situated in Tuplias (Grayson 1996, 40: Shalm, III A.0,102.6, iv. 14; 828. B.C.), Tuplias (Tub/plias or Tug/klias, for b/g, p/k see Kinnier Wilson 1962, 113), which was basically a Kassite region, is merely a geographical term. It was in all probability adjacent to Namri, presumably more to the southwest. In Suchur-ru is mentioned in a letter dealing. with an Assyrian camp in 2. am U-ra-un (poss. near Bu-Barru, see Parpola 1987, 15 ad 13, 4.9, time of Sargon II). Urammu is hardly identical with MB Ulamme which was in the Nuzi region (see Fincke 1993, 319ff.).

7.2.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy 1. Tit-mi-i the Suhurzean (ruler, 744 B.C.), Kass.

7.3. Bit-Sangibuti

Billerbeck (1898, 80f.) erroneously identified this region (not the Urartian homonyprous one) with Bil-Sangi. He is followed by Levine (1977a, 142f.) and Diakonoff (1991, 16 with n. 11; cf. Vera Changas 1994, 105f.). Both regions must be differentiated, seeing that they are listed together twice in one and the same summary inscription: Tadmor 1994, 164f.: 29f., 34f. has Bit-Sangibuti and Bit-Sangi, httE-Sa-cot-gi-bu-te/ti; heSin-gi-bu-te, gent, heSin-gi-bu-ta'-A+fA' (Tadmor 1994, 98 ad St. L. B. 15'; cf. 296, index, s.v. Bit-S.; Olran.); hrSnn-gi-bu-tii (Harper 1892-1914, 174, 11; Medes and amSa-lo-[...] are mentioned; it is doubtful whether kmSi-in-gi-[...], 1224, r. 3, belongs here as well) belonged to either Bit-Hamban or Harlist according to Fuchs 1994, 445.

1. Du-su-uk-kn (see Fuchs [and Schmitt] 1998y; pre-Iran.) and 2. Ki-ha-bis-se (Parpola 1987, 14, 13; both 707 or 706 B.C.) lived in either Bil-Sangibuti or Ellipi.

7.4.1. Kišesi(III) "proper"

anklise silsa, anklisi-su, anklisesi-im, heklisi-si-Im, vn/Ki-šri-as-su was a city (renamed Kār-Nergal) and an Assyrian province in Media (Parpola 1970, 210f. with refs.; Fuchs 1994, 4431. Levine (1977b, 181) locates it in the general vicinity of the Mahidast. Perhaps it was in or near modern Najafabad (15 km. northeast of Kangavar). The location suggested by Diakonoff (1991, 16, 18), viz. on the upper reaches of the Sefid-rud east and north of Harbar is unfounded.

7.4.1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

1972, 38f., ii, 36, 37) might have been the capital of Kisesi - if we rely on the fact that Sargon II encamped there when he conquered Kišesi - perhaps at or near Najafabad, according to Reade 1995, 39 (cf. Fuchs 1997-98, 405f.).

7.4.1.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY OF BULIERS 1. Bi-si-ha-dir vmKi-si-sa-A+.4, 744 B.C. (Tadmor

1994, 48: Ann. 11,12), Kass.? 2. Bil-sarra-nsur, 7t6 B.C. (Levine 1972, 38, ii, 36).

7.4.1.3. HUNDUREANS/HARMARITES IN ASSUR

Hundureans/Harbarites are recorded in the city of Assur during the last generation of the Assyrian empire. They were presumably descendants of people from the Median provinces. It cannot be proven that their ancestors were deportees, as this seems incompatible with the Asswian tendency to deport peoples from the east to the far west tather than to Assyria proper. Judging from their names, which are typical to the city of Assur, they were already culturally assimilated with the Assyrians. Only very few anthroponyms, exclusively fathers' names, are non-Semitic. This is expected as their ancestors presumably settled in Assurseveral generations earlier, in the last decades of the eighth century B.C. at the latest. However, a certain degree of cohesion is easily discernible among the Hundurgans/Harharites, whose designation was transformed from an ethno-linguistic into a professional one, presumably "specialist porters" (see Postgate 1995, 405f.), What is presented below is not a comprehensive prosopography of the Hundurgans/Harbarites, but several individuals with noteworthy names and designations.

hi+GAL imHn. [mi]-dir-A+[A] (poss. sometime between 647 and 612 B.C., see Fales and Jakob-Rost 1991, 88 ad 39, 7); Aššur-ālik-pāni s. of Šununa-Aššur ***Hcmher-A+A, 630-622 B.C. (see Radner 1998e). www.Herhar A+A acted as a principal in a damaged deed which is witnessed, among others, by La-turammanni-Assur (date lost): Ri-ii-11a-a acted as a witness (Fales and Jakob-Rost 1991, 87f; 39, 10); Pir-na-a[()] f. of Šunuma-[Aššur], 642 B.C. (Fales and Jakob-Rost 1991, 36, see Deller 1984, 238), Ba-tu-tu s. of Pi-ir-a-na-a (619 B.C.; Fales and Jakob-Rost 1991, 109f.: 52, 16f.; 136; App. 2, r. 4'f.) is etymologised as West Semitic by Zadok apud Deller 1984, 239, n. 54, Bi-ir-na-a (641 B.C.) was perhaps a Hundurgan (cf. Berleiung 1998), Sunma-Assur s. of Plirs(a)-nal-a (Fales and Jakob-Rost 1991, 78f.:35, 4; deed concerning a real estate transaction by Hundureans). The same document is witnessed by Mušallim-Aššur s. of Har-bi-sa-su (line 28 on 80). The latter may contain the Kassite theophorous element Harbe.

7.4.7 Halbubarra/Harburbarban

****Har/Ha-ar-hu-bur-ban in Kisesim (cf. Halhubarra, see Diakonoff 1956a, 208; cf. Forrer 1921. 92: Fuchs 1994 4371

1. An-zi-i of mi-Hal-ha-bar-ra, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 43; see Radner 1998c).

7.4.3. KILAMBāth

m-Ki-lam-ba-a-ri (Kass.) was near Kisesim (see Fuchs 1994, 443; Véra Chamaza 1994, 106f.).

1. Pa-A+A-µk-kµ of 1mKi-lam-ba-te, 714 B.C., (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 43), Olran,

7.4.4 Bit-Sagrati

1srE-Sa ag bo-at (Tadmor 1994, 164:Summ. 7, 31), In E. Sa-ug-but was situated near Kisesim (see Fuchs 1994, 428f.; Vera Chamaza 1994, 107). Aur. E.-Sal-ga-bi was in Dan-ni-ti sa DUMU K[A.DINGIR.RAh (...)], i.e. "the fortress of the Babylonian(s)" (= *#Si-il-ha-si), according to Fuchs 1994, 428f. (ad Levine 1972, 38, ii. 40), who suggests (following Grantovskiy 1970, 114, cf. Diakonoff and Kashkai 1979, 17f.) that Duanatu sa mar Bàbili is the same as Urant, Babiltani (cf. above, 7.1.1). There is no obsolute certainty that Bit-Sa-ga-bi (presumably Kass.) is the same place as Bit-Sa-ag-bat/ha-at. Pace Levine (1972, 32; 1974, 110 with n. 73), the latter is presumably not the same place as ""Surag-but, which is mentioned together with Elam (Winckler 1829) 124, 137f., cf. Zadok 1985b, 49).

1. Ma-ki-ir-tu of im E. Sa ag-bat, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 44).

7.4.5. Silhazi

hirSi-il-ha-zi (cf. 7.4.4 just above) belonged to the province of Kisesi according to Fuchs 1994, 445 (mentioned in Tadmor 1994, 72; Ann. 15, 11 before Til-Aššuri which is to be sought more to the

7.4.6. Armangu (= Urumangu/Uriangi?)

104 dr-111 a-an-ga, a town near Kišesim (see Fuchs 1994, 424), is perhaps identical with NB and Line mangu (see Zadok 1985a, 330f.) and am Ú-ri-an-gi (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 44). The latter was ruled in 714 B.C. by 1. Ki-ta-ak-ki, Olran.

7.4.7. Bil-Uargi

ho É-Ú-mar-gi, ho É-Ú-ar-gi near Kišesim (see Fuchs 1994, 429), Olran,

7.4.9 Rit-Hirmani

ha É-Hi-ir-ma-mi was situated near Kišesim (see Fuchs 1994, 427).

7.5. Harhar and environs

Levine (1972-75b; 1974, 116; cf. Vallat 1993, 831 suggests locating Harbar in central or eastern Mahidast. He believes that Harhar with its surrounding territory was the easternmost limit of the Assyrian direct control in the Zagros, Herzfeld (1968, 32) and Reade (1978, 140f.) are more specific: they suggest that it lay further east, towards Nihavand and Malayer. The latter suggests localising the city of Harhar in Tepe Giyan. It is difficult to determine the eastern, northern and southern limits of Harhar.

The stages of Sargon II's itinerary from Harhar to B/Pustus (716 B.C.) are:

Harbar → Zakruti → Kurab/pli (received the tribute of Saparda, [x]kullu. Bigalli, Sig/kuis and BitUargi) → Mt. Abran[x] → Arussa → Puttus river 7.5.4. Nårtu and environs → Ugula → Arusaka → Anzaknē (near Uniyakku) - Upuriya (received the tribute of Aratisla) -> B/Pustus.

7.5.1. Harbar "proper"

hurarn Har-har tho-ar, an Har-ha-a-ro, gent, an Haor-ho-ra-A+A, refers to both the city (renamed Kar-San u-ukin) and the province (Fuchs 1994, 437). The name has forerunners from the Ur III and OB periods if not earlier (see Edzard and Farber 1974, 91: Karahar, Ha-ra-har [hapax, unpubl.]; Groneberg 1980, 131; Kar-hart; cf. Frayne 1992, 69f.). Reade (1978. 140, n. 22) doubts this identification, but it is defensible in view of other instances of topocyntic continuity, such as Ut III Sigris and Sissirtum (below. 7,10,1,1,7),

7,5.1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY (1-3 did not necessarily belong to Harhar proper, but are mentioned in the course of a campaign to its environs. notably Atazias; a case in point may be that of 4)

1. umKn. a-ki-in-da, 2. umHer-za-na-bi, 3. umE-samed, 4. ""Ki-in-ab/p-h-la (Grayson 1996, 68.;Shalm. III A.0.102.14, 122f.; cf. Kn-nr-ab/p-li, below, 7.5.5.1, 2), 5. nmKi-ses-hi (renamed Kār-Nabii, Fuchs 1994) 422, 443), 6. "An-za-ri-a (renamed Kin-dis-tar or Kar Adad). 7. mEmBaga-ia/-A+A, -Ga-ba-ia (Ofran.), renamed Kör-dis-tar or Kör-Adad (Fuchs 1994, 426).

7.5.1.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYNY

Ki-ba-ba, city ruler of Harhar, c. 721-720 B.C., atyp.

7.5.2. Oantau

""Qa-an-ta-a-i/Qf-in-da-a-i (mentioned together will) ***Ki-in-ga-ra-lat, renamed Kar-Sin, Fuchs 1994, 443).

1. U-zi-tar of unQa-an-ta-a-ii, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 45), Olran.?

7.5.3. Kingaraku

10th Ki-in-ga-ra-kii (or Ki-ia-ar-ga-ra-kii?), possibly in Harbar (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 45).

1. Ma-dis-da-A+A-uk-kn, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 45), Olran.

7.5.4.1 NARTU "PROPER"

7.5,4.1.1. GROUPAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONTAIN

1. heloKi-in-za-fa/r-ha-fe]a (Fuchs 1994, 443); 2. $Bii(\hat{E})$ - $^{\mu}Ra$ -ma-in-a — the lower river region near Harhar (see Fuelis 1994, 428), "Ra-ma-ti-a (Levine 1972, 40, ii, 45; Olran.).

7.5.4.1.2. PROTOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPOSITAY (all city rulers of Nartu, capitals not specified, 714 B.C., Thureau-Dangin 1912, 42)

1. Uk-sa-tar (poss. = U-ak-sa-tar in Harper 1892-1914, 64 from Sargon II's time according to Ivantchik 1993, 82), 2. Du-re-si and 3. Sa-tur-e-su (Olran.).

7.5.4 2. Bir Bari

1. Sa-tar-e-śn (Olyan.) and 2. Pa?-ra-va-sn were city rulers of ha Bit(E) Ba-a-ri and ha Bit(E) Box ha-ri in 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b, 21f.) - presumably respectively, i.e. S. of Bit-Bari and P. of Bit-Barbari. Urart, tarBa-ru-u-ta is identical with Bit-Barrū(a) rather than with Bit-Bari (see below, 7.10.2). Bit-Barbari may be merely homonymous with ME #Bi-II-ba-ar-ba-ri (Vallat 1993, 44).

7.5.4.3. Bit-Barbari

See 7.5.4.2 just above,

7.5 4.4 ARAEMIZTAS

hard-ra-an-se-(e-)sii, hard-ra-si-(dg) (gent, hard-ra-sidis-d+d) was the upper region of Nartu near Harbar (see Streck 1900, 344, n. 1; Fuchs 1994, 423). Frahm (1997, 123b) rejects the identification suggested by Tadmor (1994, 49 ad Ann. 11,12; implied by Reade 1978, 138, fig. 1) of the geographical referent of the variant form wwE-ri-in-Fri-a-ini with wwEi-en-ca-air of Bit-Harria thelow, 7.10.2. 1). Tadator's suggestion should not be rejected off hand: it is acceptable only if at a certain stage Ellipi took control of a region belonging to the Assyrian province of Hadrar sometime in Semacherib's reign if not slightly earlier. The interchange rell is not areammon in forms having more than one liquid/nasal.

1. Micnir-su-co-ta the Arazinican (Grayson 1996, 186; Šamšī-Adad V A.0.103.1, iii, 38 - on his return from the third campaign), end of the 820s or beginning of the 810 (presumably sometime between 82) and 819 B.C.): 2. Ro-mo-te-ta of heA-ro-zi-[ái], 744 B.C. (Tadinor 1994, 48: Ann. 12, 1), Olran.

7.5.5. Zagrüte and environs

This region should be located immediately east of the Mahidast, perhaps in the Bismun area (see Levine 1974, 118).

7.5.5.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

1. 47 Zaq-ru-re (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 47; see Vera Chamaza 1994, 108) is mentioned before 2. 10th Ku-tirab/p-li (cf. 7.5.1.1, 4 above) and 3. httBi-gal-i (cf. 7.5.7 just below).

7.5.5.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1. [...]-"io", 757 B.C. (Tadmor 1994, 106; St. B. ii. 43); 2. Ba-ag-pára-na, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 47), Olran,

7.5.6. Possibly in "Greater" Harbar.

1. brU-ri-qo-re (see Fuchs 1994, 469). 2. anKii-Innum (near Kermanshah, Parpola 1987, 237b s.v. ad 73, 8; in broken context; to Hathar according to Diakonoff 1985a, 87, n. 1), an Ki-il-man (poss, Hum.) was situated at the entrance of the pass of Saparda (*** Sa-par!-du. Start 1990, 51, 5, 6, 10, r. 7; Esarhaddon's reign; the reading of the second sign was suggested by Diakonoff 1956a, 269. n. 1) and was under threat from Kastariti of Kar-Kassi or Dusanni of Saparda; and 3. waHn-al-b/pn-fulk-ms in Name/Harhar (see Fuchs 1994, 465 and 436 resp.).

7.5.7. (x)kutte.

1. Us.[...] of im[x]-knl-lu (Levine 1972, 40, ii. 47) delivered tribute at "Kn-ur-ab/p-h" (mentioned after Zagrūle) together with Da i ku of Saparda, and presumably with the rulers of ba Bi-gal-i. Sig/kris and Bit Uargi (cf. Levine 1972, 40, ii, 48).

7.5.B. Saparda

lar Sci-pir-da (in Harbar, see Diakonoff 1985a, 107; cf. Streck 1900, 346f.; Vera Chamaza 1994, 108f.). to-Sa-pár-da, to-Sa-pa-ar-da, gent, h-Sa-pár-da-A+A (NB: Starr 1990, 366a with refs.: Kass.?).

1. Da-r-ku of Saparda, 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 40, ii., 47), Olran. (Fuchs [and Schmitt] 1998p); 2. David of to Ša-par-da, 7)4 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 19(2, 47), Olran.; 3. Dil-sa-an-ni ruler of Saparda, time of Esarhaddon (Start 1990, 1xf. with n. 255; 45, 4; 50, 6; -[au: ni]; 51, 4, 7: [Du-su-a]n-m, r, 5: [D]u-; see Fabritius [and Schmitt] 1998a).

7.5.9. Sig/kris

7.5.9.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

1. wuSi-ig/k-ri-is/si (gent. wuSi-ig/k-ri-is-A+A) is pre-Iranian (recorded as early as Ur III, see Edzard and Farber 1974, 181, cf. Vallat 1993, exiv, 241). Sig/kris belonged to Harhar according to Fuchs 1994, 445. 2. htt Ab-ro-in. [sa?] (Levine 1972, 40, ii. 49) is hardly identical with ##/A-bi-ru-us of Tiglath-pileser III (above, 4.11,1, 2).

7.5.9.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY (BOTH) Ofras:21

- 1. x pa-a2r-me-a the Sig/krisean, 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b, 14):
- 2. Ha-TAR-na city lord of Sig/kris, time of Esarhaddon (Parpola and Watanabe 1988, 28, 6).

7.6. Urivakku

7.6.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

bu U.r.(-ak-ki/ku, bu U-ri-ia(?/)-ka, um Ur-ia-ka/ku, gent. k= U-ri-ka-4+4, m-Ur-ia-ak-4+A, was a region near Harbar (see Fuchs 1994, 469; Olran.), 1. ****Di-riis-ta-a-ini (Fuchs 1994, 430; Olran.).

7.6.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy (1, 2, 4

1. Ka-ra-ak-ka of har U-ri-ia(?1)-ka, 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 42, ii, 55). Kar-ak-ka of ba Ü-ri-ka A+A. 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 49), Ka-rak-ku from mi Ur-ia-ku or "the Uriakean" (mi Ur-ia-ak-A+A, Harper 1892-1914, 713, 6 and 12 resp.), 2. Ir-tuk-ka-mi, city ford of mullir-ia ka, Sargon II's time (Harper 1892-1914. 128, r. 6; 1046 [cf. Postgate 1974, 116] r. 2'). In both letters it is reported about Harhar and the Medes; 3. Up-pi-te (Olran.?), city lord of wuUr-ia-kn, Sargon II's time (Harper 1892-1914, 645, 12f.); 4. Rame/mi-ti-i, Ra-ma-ti-i, coeval with Karakku's son, Sargon Il's time (Harper 1892-1914, 713, 8, 10)

7.7. Ugitto

7.7.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

1. ba Ü-qii-ta (Levine 1972, 40, ii, 52), ba Ü-qir-id-ti (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b., 19) is preceded by 2, im A-ru-ussa (Ofran.) and 3. In-Paratrin-us (Levine 1972, 40, ii. 51f.). It is followed by 4 Managara-sa-ka (Olran.) and 5. ba An-za-ak-né-e (Levine 1972, 42, ii, 54, 56 resp.).

7.7.2. Presopography and anthroponymy Ü-ar-za-an, 71) B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b, 19).

7.8. Upalurya

7.8.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

·т-Ü-ра-гі-а (Tadmor 1994, 107; St. II, В. 37'), на Üpro- ia (Levine 1972, 42, ii, :56), Up-pa-ri- a/Up-pu-ri-ia was east of Harhar (see Fuchs 1994, 466) between 1, Mt. Pa-at-1g-às-sit-inj and 2. Mt. Da-ru-ii-e and included the region of 3. kerRe-ma-rat-ri (see Fuchs 1994, 456). ML Da-ru-à-e is homonymous with 4. I-Da-ru-e (Levine 1972, 42, ii, 56 and 63 resp.; Olran.). For a homonymous mountain and river in the same region (very probably related topographically), compare Eilers 1954, 313f., n. 23 in fine; Astour 1987, 21 with n. 126.

7.8.2. Prosopography and anthroponymy

1. Mi-u-ra-ku, 737 B.C. (Tadmor 1994, 107 ad St. II, B, 37'), Olyan.; 2. Sá-ta-qu-Pl. 737 B.C. (Tadmor 1994, 106: St. II., B. 35°; presumably Olran.) of mi U'(? subject to collation) pa-ri-a. 3. Sa-tar-pa-nu of hdrlUp-pu-ri-a, 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vib. 24), Ofran.

7.9. Aratista (htt.A-ra-ti-is-ta, htt.A-fraft-is)-ta, htt.Arat-(sf-ti)

1. Ma-as-dak-ka of ba-4-ra-ri-is-ta, 716 B.C. (Levine 1972, 42, ii, 58), Mo-áš-dak-kn of av-A-rat-is!-n', 714 B.C. (Thureau Dangin 1912, 49: see Fuchs 1998, 41, n. 120), Ma-[a]s-dik-ku of brA-[ra]t-is!-ta, 711 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vi.b. 28); Ofran,

7.10. Ellipi and envirous (see Streck 1900, 76f.; Levine 1974, 104f.; Fuchs 1994, 432f.; Vera. Chamaza 1994 1026)

7.10.1, Ellipi "proper"

According to Medvedskaya (1999, 63f.). Ellipt was situated in Pish-i Kuh as far east as Kuh-i Garin. Her Western neighbours were Bit-Hamban, Halman and Juplias and the eastern ones were Arazias, Harbar and Media

7.10.1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

1. an Mer-it-bis-t'en, walker it-bi-is-ti, walke ru it-bisi (capital, see Edzard 1987-90, Fuchs 1994, 450) is perhaps the same place as OP More. LB Morer, a fortress in Media, presumably in its western part (Von Voigtiander 1978, 23:45); 2, ***4-71-1-na, 3. **-An-da-appa("), 4. haffal-di-ni-se (Fuchs 1998a, 40, vi.b, 3ff.), 5. wie Hu - Ba-ah-na (see Frichs 1994, 438), 6, wii 4k-laj - Jud-dij (Luckenbill 1924, 28, ii, 16),33 7, 455i is-si-ii-1i, 455i-siir-fultii (Parpola 1970, 324 with refs.; and Ur H) \$6-\$6-irtunth, see Edzard and Farber 1974, 245, 5th Zicirtum) belonged to Ellipi (Bit-Barria) in Sennacherib's time, but was a fortress of the Assyrian province of Harbar on the Ellipian border by Esarhaddon's time (Start 1990, 77, 2, 5, r. 1). It seems that 8, "Ha-dal/ri-pa (Flamer 1892-1914, 645, 9) belonged to either Ellipi or Hurhar.

7.10.1.2, PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1. Ba-ru-i/Pa-rul-it the Elippean, \$43 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 40f.:Shalm. III A.0.102.6, iv. 21f., see Frahm [and Schmittj 1998), Iran. /Elam.; 2. Tal-ta-a the Elippean (Tadmor 1994, 98: St. 1, B, 11'): Ta-al-ta-a from Ellipi (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 42; Fuchs 1994, 408f.); uncle of 4-6; Kass.? 3, A-rn-nk-hi, a personage from Ellipi (see Fuchs 1994, 408), poss. Iran. or Hurr.; 4. As-pu-bu-ra/ri, B-pa-ba-(a-)ra. Is [pa] [ba-a-ra] king of Elippi (nephew of Dalta. Sargon II's time, see Fuchs 1994, 410), Olran. ; 5. Lu-tu-ii brother of Aspahara (Parpola 1987, 16 t. 6; 17, 6); Lu-du-û (Harper 1892-1914, 128, 9, 13, 17), Elam.?: 6. Ni-bê-e nephew of Daltā and cousin of Epabāra, time of Sargon II and Sennacherib (see Fuchs 1994, 413), Kass.? 7. Tit-ni-i city lord of in El-pa-A+A (Parpola and Watanabe 1988, 28, 6), Tu-1ré-e (Start 1990,76, r. 21 in Esarhaddon's reign, Kass.

7.10.2. Bij-Barrüa

E-E-Ba-ar-m ii. É-Bar-ru-ii in Ellipi (Luckeubill 1924, 28, ii. 25 and 59, 31 resp.) is very probably a dynastic name, presumably named after the Elippean ruler Bo-ru-ii (7.10.1.2. 1 above, cf. Frahm and Schmitt-1998). It was annexed to the province of Harhar by Sennacherib (see Levine 1974, 117). Bit-Bearita rather than Bit Bari resembles Urant, im Burru-a-ta tile, Barrua; -tà being an Urart, suffix) from the time of Argisti I, i.e. the early eighth century B.C. If the Urartian repenym refers to Bit-Barria (cf. Diakonoff [and Kashkail 1979, 18f., who does not preclude an identification with Bit-Bari), then this would be the earliest attestation of this region, about half a century after the eponymous dynast is mentioned.

EF-cur-ui-dis (Luckenbill 1924, 28, ii, 27; cf. above, 7.5.4.4; renamed Kör-Sin-alish-ariba), 2. */Kur-un-ma-ali-lufus (Luckenbill 1924, 28, ii, 23; 68, 14 and together with Sigsirtu in 58, 31).

7.10.3. Harbac/Ellipi

1. As-m-ka-(a)-ni and 2. A-ma-ka-ni are recorded in the undated letter Harper 1892-1914, 1454, which is datable to Sargon II's time (see Radner [and Schmitt 1998g). Il concerns Kulman, Sig/kris and Ellipi. Both antiroponyms are probably Oiran.

7.11. Parnuotti

harPa-ar-ни-at-ti, a region east of Ettipi (see Fuchs 1994, 453; Olran.).

7.12. Ba'it-ili and environs

to Ba-*it-i-li, Ba-*it-DINGIR was located on the border of Ellipt (Fuchs 1994, 425). It is not necessarily Bayisrawa « *Bagastiaua, modem Bisutin (pace Hissing 1898, 361; see Billerback 1898, 1; Streek 1900, 352) and has nothing to do with *terusPi-(ti-)ta-(a-)m (below, 7.157, 3; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 321f). The only recorded settlement is 1, *mB-ri-is-ta-na/(see Fuchs 1994, 433, Olran.). Ba'it-ill included several districts (see Fuchs 1994, 418, 421 s.vs.), viz. 2, *ta-Am-ba-sar-da, 3, *ta-Ab-ba-sar-da, 3, *ta-Ab-ba-sar-da, 3, *ta-Ab-ba-sar-da, 3, *ta-Ab-ba-sar-hi-na-na, and 4, *ta-4, sar-da, 3, *ta-

7.13. Regions near Ba'it-ili

7.13.1. B/Pustis, B/Pus/Stus

1. Ra-ci-ii-u of in B/Bu-us-fu-us, 716 B.C. (Levine 17., 42, ii, 58). Oltan, (2, 4-ri-ia city lord of in B/P²u-us-fu-us), 7)1 B.C. (Fuchs 1998a, 41, vl.b, 26, see Fuchs [and Schmitt] 1998D, Oltan.

7.13.2. Utiena

ьт (), пт на (see Fuchs 1994, 470).

7.13.3. Uiadauc

he U-in-da-u-e (see Fuchs 1994, 470).

7.14. Danann

http://doi.org/10.1006/phi/doi.org/10.1006/

7.15. Presumably in southwestern Media (for such a location of 7.15.1, 7.15.7, 2 see Billerbeck 1898, 82, 87ff.). On petty polities in southwestern tran of, Bouchaulat 1998, 147f. with life.

7.15.1. Bit-Zualzaš (see Vera Chamaza 1994, 107f.)

1. Hie-nu-be-e of smb-Zir-ai-ca-ds, 714 B.C. (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 46); Hhm-be-e [ruler of Bit-Zualza], time of Sargon II (Parpola 1987, 15, 14), presumably Elam.

7.15.2. Bīt-Matti

 $^{ho}\dot{E}$ -Ma-at-ti, 737 B.C. (Tadmor 1994, 70: Ann. 14°, 6; 88: Ann. 4, 3) is listed between Bil-Zualzas and Tuplias.

7.15.3. Karzibra

h^{to}Km-zi-ib-ra (Kass,?), genl. h^{to}Km-zi-ib-ra-A+A (Diakonoff 1956a, 203) is not necessarily identical with Kär-Siparri in Kurdistan as understood by Arutyunyan 1985, 102f, with previous lit. Does modern Kar-zobur (17 miles below Zanjan at 36–48 48–14) originate from a homonym of Karzibra?

7.15.d. Other regions from 737 B.C.

1. imA-ricar-ma (Tadmor 1994, 74: Ann. 16, 1: newV); 104: St. II, B. 28'); imA-ricar-mi (Tadmor 1994, 164:Surma, 7, 31; Olran,?), 2. imTarlagalie, 3. imSarlagalie, 3. imSarlagalie, 3. imSarlagalie, 3. imSarlagalie, 4. imSarlagalie, 7. imSarlaga

7.15.S. Bit-Taranzāyu

har É-TAR-AN-: a-A+A tlisted between Tuplias and Parsua, Tadmor 1994, 124:Summ. 1, 18).

7.15.6. Šemaiš

NB 1, ***Se.ma-is* and 2, ****R-tir ga-ci (see Zadok 1985a, 179, 291f., **Ave). The former is perhaps a residue of Ur III Simaski which is localised by Vallat (1993, exiiif.) in the Shahdad region (southeastern hap). However, there is no definite proof for Vallat's localisation.

7,15.7, Parnakito

Esarhaddon's campaign against 1. har par-na-ki (gent. baPár-na-ka-A+A, Borger 1956, 34, Klch A, 28; Nin, B. iii, 22 and 51, Nin, A. iii, 56 resp.) took place in 677/6 B.C. at the latest (see Evantchik 1993, 81 with previous lit.). The Parnakkeans are described as dwellers of 2, Til-Aššini/Tl'šr (cf. Tadmor 1994, 73 ad Ann. 15, 12). They were named 3. immPi-(il-)to-(a-)nu in the longue of the people of 4. Mi/Mi-hi-ir-a/ih-ra-(a-)mn (Borger 1956, 34; Kleh A, 29; 51: Nin. A, iii, 58). Pit(t)cont is hardly identical with earlier Padan (pace Diakonoff 1985a, 102) and has nothing to do with Ba'it-ili (7.12 above: see Zadok 1981, 135f.), brPár-na-ki is not identical with $^{im}Bil(\dot{E})$ - $^{im}B/P$ u-+ia-ki in Raši on the Elamite border (pace Diakonoff 1985a, 63). Parnaldor might have been located not far from Ellipi, if the arrangement of http://in-[ua-ki] after Ellipi in Borger 1956, 100, Mnm. B. 20 is significant. If amPor-na-ka-A+A (originally a pentilic) does not refer to a homonymous place, theo Pamakku is recorded also in Ashurbanipal's time. B 79 and envelope (638 B.C., found in Assur) record a loan of 1.5 mins of silver (with interest in case of non-repayment). The debtors are Kul-lu '-Issar's, of Gu-'- zi-i, the prefect (sakme) of ""Par-na-ka-A+A as well as Dāri-abū'a and Sulmu-ëres (commanders of fifty). All the debtors impressed their seals. The creditors are Balassu (also a prefect) and Zarī (NUMUN-i, see Weszeli 1998). The decid is witnessed by Ha-ás-sa-a, Na-din-A+A, Nabialibē-erība (a prefect), as well as by luurta-gāmii and Nabii-(e)riba, both from Nippur. Does it imply that Nippur was on the way between Pamaköyu and Assur? All the principals and the wimesses bear Akkadian names, but since Esarhaddon does not report that he deported Parnakkeans, it is difficult to assume that Parnakäyu refers to a settlement of Pamakkeans in Mesopotamia.

7.15.8. Nahšimarti

""Na-ch-si-mar-ti (gent. ""Na-th-si-mar-to-A+A; Kass.).

 Hum-ba-re-e5 city lord of mrNa-ah-5i-tuer-fi (Esarkaddon's reign; Parpela and Watanabe, 1988, 28, 6) bore ao Elamite name. Therefore his territory is to be sought somewhere in south-southwest Media (Elamite political influence was discernible in Ellipi).

7.16. Linguistic analysis of the anthroponymy (49 = 100%; 7.5.5.2, 1 and 7.5.7, 1 are not counted)

(a) Old franjan (20 = 42.85%). 744 B.C.: Ra-mate-ia [7.5.4.4, 2].- 737 B.C.: Mi-it-ra-kn (7,8.2, 1) < *MiGra-ka- is the earliest occurrence of a Mithra name on Iranian soil (see Zadok 1986, 247:3; Tadmor 1994, 106f, ad loc. aplly adding it to the comprehensive documentation presented by Schmitt 1978). - 716 B.C.: Da-i-ka (7.5.8. 2; see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998q); Ra-2i-iš-lu (7.13.1, 1) < *Razišta- (see Hinz 1975, 204; Zadok 1976c, 388a). 716-714 B.C.: Ka-ra-ak-ka, Kgrak-ku, Kar-ak-ku (7.6.2, 1) < *Kūr-aka- (Gtantovskiy 1970, 266f.; cf. Zadok 1976c, 388, n. 11).- 716-711 B.C.: Ma ás-dak-ka/ku, Ma-[á]s-dák-ku (7.9. 1; -dákas a CVC sign is indifferent to vowel quality) < *Mazdaka- (Grantovskiy 1970, 253ff, cf. Scheffelowitz 1905, 275).- 714 B.C.: Ba-ag-para-ria (7.5.5.2, 2; see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998g); Da-ri-i (7.5.8, 1) < *Dâraya- (or a similar form, see Grantovskiy 1970, 324f, and cf. [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998w); Ki-ra-ak-ki (7.4.6, 1; see Grantovskiy 1970, 267); Ma-ás-da-A+Auk-ku (7.5.3. 1. see Grantovskiy 1970, 253f.); Pa-A+/1nk ku (7.43, 1) < *Pāvuka- (Grantovskiy 1970, 259, 317:77); Uk-sa-ta: (poss. = U-ak-sa-tar, 7.5.4.1.2, 1, see Hüsing 1899b, 139); and Sa-tar-e-su (7.5.4.1.2. 3; see Scheffelowitz 1905, 275; Grantovskiy 1970, 316. 322:88).- 711 B.C.: A-ri-ia (7.13.1, 2, see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998f); Sa-tan-e-su (7.5.4.2, 1, see just above); Sastan-pa-my (7.8.2, 3, of above, 6.10, a): U-ar-cu-an (7.7.2, 1) < *Fartāna- (see Husing 1900a, 128; Grantovskiy 1970, 328).- Sargon II's time: Ir-tok-kanu (7.6.2, 2), presumably -ion-(pro-)patronymic of *Rta-vahu-ka-1Zadok 1979a, 296:13) or of Rtir-ka- (cf. Zadok 1997a, 2). 4x/z-m-ka-(a)-ni, 4-ma-ka-ni (7.10-3. 1, 2). The latter is Old Iranian and the former probably such secording to Schmitt [and] Waters 1998 and (Radner and) Schmitt 1998g (no delimite elymology); $As \cdot pa \cdot ba \cdot ra'ri$, $B \cdot pa \cdot ba \cdot (a \cdot)ra$ (7.10.1.2, 4) < *Aspabirra: (Scheftelowitz 1905, 275; (Fuchs, Gesche and) Schmitt 1998): Ra-me/mi-ti-i, Ra-ma-ti--i (7.6.2, 4) is presumably a variant of Ra-ma-te/ti-la (see

1.3

Grantovskiy 1970, 234f.; cf. 5.6, a above).- Just possible (3 = 6.12%): 737 B.C.: Sata-qu-PI (7.8.2, 2, see Zadok 1996).- 714 B.C.: Du re-si (7.5.4.1.2, 2, see (Fuchs and) Schmitt 1998z).- Sargoo II's time: 7.10.3, 1.- Doublful (6 = 12.24%): 714 B.C.; Ma-ki-it-in (7.4.4, 1) may render *Vahu-krta: (suggested by Diakonoff 1956a, 214f., n. 1, followed by Grantovskiy 1970, 318:79, 86), like U-a-ki-ir-tu which precedes it (6.9.2.2, 1, 6.10, a), only if it is a scribal error for * \dot{U} . ma-ki-ir-ne furlike Elamite NA <MA>- does not render Olran, */y/-), Ma-ki-ir-tu would render *Māhī-krta- (the precursor of Makerd, see Granlovskiy 1970, 318:80). This is probably a defective spelling, as one would expect -<*Ma·hi/i>- for the first component (cf. Hinz 1975, 156f.).34 *Ú-zi-tar* (7.5.2, 1, see Grantovskiy 1970, 236f.; 318:83) or non-tran.?- 711 B.C.: x-pa-a?r-my-a (7.5.9.2, 1) if it ends in -*farnalwa.- Sargon II's time: Up-pi-te (7.6.2, 3, see Grantovskiv 1970, 238).-Esarbaddon's time: Du-sa-an-ni (7.5.8. 3: see Fabritius and Schmitt 1998a), Ha-TAR-na (7.5.9.2, 2),-(b) Old Iranian or Elamite (1 = 2.04%): Ba-ra-ii/Pa-"ru"-û (7.10.1.2, 1; see [Frahm and] Schmitt 1998 with previous lit.).- (c) Possibly Old Iranian or Hurrian (1 = 2.04%): A-m-nk-hi (7.10.1.2, 3, see [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998g; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 309).- (d) Kassite (3 = 6.12%): Tu-m-i/Tu-m-e (7.2.2, 1, 7.10.1.2, 7. see Balkan 1954, 52, 84, 184) is homonymous with Tumilia from Adad-narāri III's reign (Kataja and Whiting 1995, 8, 13).35 Ia-an-zu-h (7.1.2. 2) is originally a title (cf. above, 3.9). Doubtful (3 = 6.12%): Ni-bè-e (7.10.1.2, 6, cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 309f.). Tal/Ta-al-ta-a (7.10.1.2, 2) is non-tranian according to Diakonoff 1956a, 208, n. 5 and Zadok 1990, and perhaps Hurrian according to Grantovskiy 1970, 309. However, Hurro-Urartian anthropocyms are not recorded in southwestern Media during the first millennium B.C. It may be Kassite, cf. Ta-al-1q-e at MB Nuzi (Cassin and Glassuer 1979, 138). Bi-si-ha-dir (7.4.1.2, 1, see above, 6.10, b).- (e) Elamite (2 = 4.08%): Hum-ba-re-es (7.15.8, 1, see Zadok 1984a, 11f.: 48: 36:198: 51:C/5.2); Hu-um-be-e (7.15.1, 1). Ham-bê-e is probably non-tranian (cf. Gramovskiy 1970, 318), cf. the toponym Til-"Hu-nm-bi (Luckenbill 1924, 40, is, 70), which is juxtaposed with weBit(E)-10B: Pu-na-ki of Rāši (on the Babylonian-Elamite border, cf. Zadok 1976, 388, n. 9), 36 and Hie um-bê-e (Kataja and Whiting 1995, 53 r. 11).- Doubtfut (1 = 2.04%); Lusdiebu-ti (7.10.) 2, 5, cf. Zadok 1984a, 27:135a?). (1) Atypical (1 = 2.04%); Ki-ha-ha (7.5.1.2, 1) is not

necessarily Elamite (pace Hüsing 1900b, 560f.; 1900c. 83f.; cf. Diakonoff 1956a, 208, n. 5).- (g) Akkadjan (2) = 4,08%); 7.1.2, 1; 7.4.1.2, 2. (b) Probably pre-Iranian (1 = 2.04%): Da-su-uk-ku (7.3, 1), ef. Ur III. Da-śu-uk (see Gelb 1944, 101; a olear Old Iranian, etymology cannot be obtained, cf. [Fuchs and] Schmitt 1998y).- (i) Uunffiliated (4 = 8.16%): Ki-bu-bis-se (7.3 2; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 309), Au-zi-i (7.4.2, 1; an élement aux- is listed in Gelb et al. 1943, 201; hardly < vanzi as understood by Grantovskiy 1970, 317), Minnir-sn-ar-ta (7,5.4,4, 1) - what precedes -ar-ta is hardly Old Iranian (despite Grantovskiy 1970, 206): 7.5.4.2, 2. (i) Summary. Chronological distribution: 1000-745: 4 = 8.16%; 744-705: 41 = 83.67%: 704-600: 4 = 8.16%.- Ethno-linguistic classification: 1000-745 (4 = 100%); Old Iranian? 1 (25%); Old Iranian or Elamite 1 (25%); Akkadian 1 (25%); unaffiliated 1 (25%).- 744-705 (4) = 100%); Old Iranian 21 (51.21%); possibly Old framian 3 (7.31%); Old Iranian? 4 (9.75%); possibly Old Iranian or Hurrian 1 (2.43%); Kassile 1 (2.43%); Kassite? 2 (4.87%); Kassite or Hurro-Urartian 1 (2.43%); Elamite? 2 (4.87 %); atypical 1 (2.43%); Akkadian 1 (2.43%); probably pre-Iranian 1 (2.43%); unaffiliated and isolated 3 (7.31%), 704-600 (4 = 100%); Old Iranian? 2 (50%); Kassite 1 (25%); Elamite 1 (25%),

7.17. Linguistic analysis of the topotrymy (96 =100%; 7.5.7, 7.5.9.1, 2 are not counted)

(a) Pre-first millennium (4 = 4.16%): Har-har/haar, Har-ha-a-ra (7.5.1) is not with a reduplicated syllable (pace Hüsing 1900c, 84) in view of the earlier form Karta)-har: 7.1a; 7.5.9.1, 1; 7.10.1.1, 7.- (b) Prefirst millennium? (1 = 1.04%): 7.15.6, 1.- (c) Homonymous with pre-first millennium toponyms (1 = 1.04%): A-ga-zi (7.12, 4) is homonymous with Ur III A-gazii (Sarg. A-gaz-tih from Gasur according to Signist 1979, 168; these forms and their geographical referent should be differentiated from Ag-zi-o and A-gaza-r[i], pace Frayne 1992, \$16(.), Is A-gan's a forerunner of MB A-QA-às? Deller (1976, 38f., cf. Fadhil 1983, 11) suggests the reading A-penas-us the is followed by Fincke 1993, 28f.). Would it not be simpler to identify A-qu-di with Age: In this case it would be with g/q and -Mr (Sarg. and Ur III <=> = MB Nuzi <N, cf. above, 2.6, g). (d) Old Iranian (14 = 14.58%); A-ra-qu-11-III (7.15.4, 4), poss, < *Harazvati (see Hising 1899b.

401: Eilers 1954, 281 with n. 107; 329f. |: E-rh is-ta-na (7.12 1) < *Arra-stana- (see Scheftelowitz 1905, 274; Grantovskiy 1970, 332f.); Di-ri-is-ta-a-nu (7.6.1. 1, see Grantovskiy 1970, 332; cf. Scheftelowitz 1905, 274), A. 131-185-50, A-rn-50-ka (7.7.1, 2, 4) < *Araka- and *Arakaka- respectively (see Zadok 1976c, 388b); Da+ru(-ii)-e (7.8.1, 2, 4) is based on *Denu- "wood" (see Zadok 1976c, 388b). Ú-ri-ak-ki/kn (7.6.1) < *Væya ka- (see Grantovskiy 1970, 188); and E-Sa-an-gi-bu-te/ti; Sitgi-bu-te. Sun-gi-bu-ti (7.3; cf. above, 3.10, b; 4.12, a),-Originally anthroponyms: E-Ba-ga-iat-A+A (with metathesis -Ga-ba-(a, 7.5.1.1, 7) - Scheftelowitz (1905, 274) compared Ba-ga-ial-A+A with the Phryman divine name Bugaios (sec also Diakonoff 1956a, 146 with n. 1; Granlovskiy 1970, 313f:73),-Bit(E)-"Ra-ma-ti/tu-ia (7.5.4.1.1, 2), E. U-mar-gi, -Uav-gi (7.4.7) < *Hu-arga- (see Zadok 1976c, 387b) rather than *Hu-marga- as suggested by Grantovskiy 1970, 312f.: 71 for - U-mar-gi before the spelling - U-argi in Levine 1972,40, ii, 48 became known; -< MAR>stands for the glide; and perhaps Bit(E) Ba-a-ri (7.5.4.2), Pa-ar-mi-at-ri (7.11) < *Farnahvati- (see Scheftelowitz 1905, 274; Grantovskiy 1970, 296, 332),-Doubtful (2 = 2.08%): A-ra-fi-is-ta, A-rat-is!-ti (7.9; with st/st interchange), A-ri-ar-ma/mi (7.15.4, 1; see Diakonoff 1956a, 201, n. 2; 203, n. 2).- (e) Okt Iranian or Kassite (1 = 1.04%): Pár-na-ki (7.15.7, 1), cf. MB Pir-na-qu (Hölscher 1996, 168), which is probably Kassite in view of B/Pier-na-ak-ki (cf. Zadok 1994b. 48a; CVC signs like par/pir/pur are indifferent to vowel quality).- (f) Old Iranian or Elamite (1 = 1.04%), \dot{E}_{τ} "Bar/Ba-ar-in-ii (7.10.3), a probable direct evidence for the type Bit + PN.- (g) Kassite (7 = 7.29%); Na-ah-itmar-n' (7.15.8) presumably contains Kass. nahri "protection" (Balkan 1954, 71f., 169; cf. Hölscher 1996, 146) and marki, a variant of the Kassile divine name Manutias according to Balkan 1954, 165. If nales is a variant of man, then this toponym originales from a late form of the common Kassite anthroponym Nuci-Marmton, Ki-lam-ba-a-telti (7.4.3; sec Balkan 1954, 172), É-Sal-ga-bi (7.4.4), cf. šagab (Balkan 1954, 140, 179); E.Sa-ag-bat/ba-at, which refers to the same place. has the same base with dropping of -a- presumably because it was short and unstressed. The same applies to Sag-bi-to (6.8.1, cf. 6.11); 7.16, With -pas: Tuplias (Tub/phia) or Tug/khias, for b/g, p/k see Kinnier Wilson 1962, 113). For a hypothetical relationship between Ara-an-ze-(e-)sid/A-ra-zi-[di/VE-ni-in-zi]-a-sii and weElen-: q-di see 7.5.4.4 above (Grantovskiy 1971, 182f.

differentiated these forms since he adopted the implausible Old Iranjan etymology of Herzfeld 1938, 167). Doubtful (2 = 2.08%); Kar-zi-ih-va (7.15.3; with karri? cf. above, 5.7, c) and Sa-SaR sweak-ri (7, 15.4, 3; cf. Kass. sug and suk-ni. Balkan 1954, 179?).- (b) Kassite or Hurro-Urartian (2 = 2.08%); Su-law-zw Su-hur-ca (7.2.1, 1) is homonymous with the anthroponym Śn-huro-zi from MB Nuzi (Gelb et al. 1943, 135b, 258b). S/Suhur may be identical with the first component of Kass. Sulmr-gable (Balkan 1954, 83, 178, cf. 115f. for this element in Hurrian names as well). Sa/Sā-pār-da, Sa-pa-ar-da (7.5.8) resembles the last component of the anthroponym Su-uh-sa-ba/pa-ar-difrom MB Nuzi (Hurn? see Gelb et al. 1943, 251a, but suh is recorded in Kassite names as well, cf. Richter 1998. 127) and the MA toponym harSe-prin-di-I referring to a region in Na'iri (Nashef 1982, 247), a Hurrianspeaking area. (i) Hurro-Urartian (1 = 1.04%): Ku-lpman, Ki-il-man (7.5.6, 2) is perhaps related to Hurr. Kalu-mana (cf. Zadok 1986, 246, ii, 4), in which case Kir he man may be with NA vowel harmony.- Doubtful (1 = 1.04%); E-Ma-at-ii (7.15.2), cf. perhaps MB Maat-te-alelia (Hurrian according to Gelh at al. 1943, 233f.; comparable only if it is not a compound),- [j) Elamite? (3 = 3.12%); Hal-di-ui-se (7.10.1.1, 4, cf. halti, Zadok 1984a, 9:25?), Si-il-ha-ri (7.4.5) = Dan-niti să DUMU K[A.DINGIR.RA^{ti} (7.4.4)], i.e. "the fortress of the Babylonian(s)". A connection of Akk, damin with Elam, \$ilha-k, both denoting "strong", is tempting. but scarcely probable since -(a):17 is hitherto not recorded as a name component in Elamite (there is no proof that Pra-na: a from Marhasi, Zadok 1993, 223. 1.1, 8, is an Elamile name): Gu-kin-xe-na (7.15.4, 5; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 240). (k) Alypical (1 = 1.04%): 7.5.4.3.- (l) Atypical/Akkadian (1 = 1.04%); 7.14.- (m) Akkadian (7 = 7.29%; the renamed places 7.4.1; 7.5.1.1, 5-7; 7.5.1; 7.5.2; 7.10.2, 1 are not counted); Nartu (7.5.4.1) is a generic term and there is good reason for thinking that the following two toponyms are also such. Zaq-ra-te (7.5.5.1, 1) and Re-ma-ra-tt (7.8.1, 3) are presumably based on angru(nt. SB, LB, you Soden 1965-81, 1514b; > Zavpos? see Eilers 1954. 330f. n. 110; cf. Durand 1991, 881 "high, steep" (said. of mountains) or "massive" (foundations of citadels, especially in Sargon II's inscriptions) and NA remann "merciful" respectively. In the same manner, I-Num-rito (cf. 7.1.1) is hardly an indigenous name, but means simply "the Nazarian canal". Is Tarlugullė (7.15/l, 2, cf. Ellers 1954, 329f., n. 107 in fine) the outcome of a fulk

ctymology? Bit-se-e-ifi (7.1.1, 4). Bit-s/sak-ki (7.1.1, 3) may denote "harrowed" (field, šakhi, OB, SB, peripheral MB) or "silted" (sakkn, OB, MB, NB, SB); 7.1.1, 8.- (n) Partly Akkedian? (1 = 1.04%). Assyrianised (with vowel hamony and st > ss): Mornibi iš ti. Mar i biš ti/na, Maravi bi si (7.10.1.1, 1) is apparently a compound toponym. The first component resembles - if the segmentation is correct - OP Mora., LB Musti. in which case the second one may be NB bista "fortress", placed at the end like the middle and modern Iranian components with -dia, -dua "idem" (cf. Eilers 1954, 300, 311, 347, 358, 361, 381; 1956, 203; extant in Novelus as well).37- (a) West Semitic (Aramaic)? (] = 1.04%): 7.12. (p) Unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated (19 = 19,79%); Ki-la-ga-ra-ku (7,5.3), Oa-an-ta-n-i/Oi-instla-a-ii (7,5.2). Ku-a-ki-inila (7.5.1.1. 1), for the components kine-, kind- of, Hüsing 1899a, 89f.: Streek 1900, 338, n. 1. Hu-un-dir (7.4.1.1) is linguistically related to Hn-un-dn-ur-na (see above, 3.10, i: CVC signs like DIR are indifferent to vowel-quality). ***\vec{U}-ra-m_1 (7.2.1, 2) is presumably a pre-branian toponym in view of the anthroponym Diramii from OB Chaghar Bazar (Talon 1997, 137 with refs.). It is not clear whether Augustian (7.5.1.1. 6) is linguistically related to RAE "An-ca-ir/ri (NE "An-sar, presumably in Persis, Vallat 1993, 16). Abip-sa-hu-ut-ti-(7.12, 3) is homonymous with the anthroponym Ab/psi-ha te from Calah, 616 B.C. (Jursa 1998). Bi-gol-i (7,5,5,1, 3), of perhaps the OB anthroponym Bi-ga-cm referring to a Quitan (Finkelstein 1972, 271, 6, 7; 337, St cf. 51a index, s.u.: "see also Pi-qà-thi" [in 152, 8]). Üiet-da-ii-e (7.13.3), cf. perhaps the anthroponym I-wada-ta-e from OB Sušarrā (Eidem 1992, 136, 64; perhaps with haplology or a later form). Ki-in-za-fa'r ba-[r]a (7.5.4.1.), 1; apparently with king-, cf. above, 2.6, g), Uuni ta/U-gn-ut-ti (7.7.1, 1), cl. the OB anthroponym Ukku-ku from Chaphar Bazar, Talon 1997, 8, 3, of, Gelb et al. 1943, 271a, s.v. nkk), E-To-mid (7.1.1, 2), cf. E-sound (7.5.1.1, 3)?; Ki-še-si/sn, Ki-ši-su, Ki-šg-sı-im, Ki-\$1-\$1-fit), Ki-sa-areşii (7.4.1), cf. perhaps Ki-ses-fit (7.5.1.1, 5); Ki-in-ub/p-h-la (7.5.1.1, 4) cf. perhaps Kuiv-ab/p-h 47.5.5.1, 2; poss, due to interchange of Impids/nasals); Am-ba-em da (7.12, 2) has nothing to do with (Bir-)Hambian, seeing that LB has "a" Ka" am-pathe (not Humbant) for OP Komparda- (RAE Karampan-tes, Von Vojgtlander 1978, 24:47, pace Billerbeck 1898, 105, n. 2), cf. perhaps the anthroponym Am balni (Waters 1998e). h-Fan(?)*-mar (7.1.1, 7) -- If the

reading is correct, it may be homonymous with Ur III

h-sum-mo referring the canal near Marad (Edzard and Faiber 1974, 270).- (q) Unaffiliated and isolated (26 = 27.08%). (a) Partly Akkadianised: 7.4.8; 7.15.1-7.15.5 (all with bit-; not genuine hybrids, see above, a): Til-Assuri/Ti'sr (7.15.7, 2).- (B) Others: Av-ma-an-an-U-ri-on-gi, NB waU-ra-man-gu (7.4.6; Urunangu) Uriangi? < /*Arvang/, /*Urvang/?), Pi-(ii-)ta-(a-)mi (7.15.7. 3), Mi/Mi-hi-ir-a/ih-va-(a-)ny (7.15.7. 4). 7,1,1, 1, 5, 6; 7.4.2; 7.5.1.1, 2; 7.5.6, 1 [har U+1-ga-le. presumably to Akkad. IPTign "yellow stone" (MB, SB. von Soden 1965-81, 1497a)]. 3; 7.7.1, 3, 5; 7.8.1; 7.8.1. 1; 7.10.1.1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8; 7.10.3, 2; 7.13.1; 7.13.2, (r) Summary, Chronological distribution: 1000-745; 16 = 16,56%; 744-705; 70 = 72,91%; 744-705/ 704-600-3 = 3.12%; 704-600; 7 = 7.29%.- Ethno-linguistic classification: 1000-745 (16 = 100%); Pre-first millennium 2 (12.5%); Kassite 2 (12,5%); Kassite or Hurro-Urartian 1 (6.25%); Akkadian 3 (18.75%); unaffiliated, but not isolated 4 (25%); unaffiliated and isolated 4 (25%).- 744-705 (70 = 100%): Pre-first millengium 1 (1.42%); homonymous with pre-first millennium toponyms 2 (2.85%); Old Iranian 10 (14.28%, of which 5 = 7.14% are originally anthroponyms); possibly Old Iranian 1 (1,42%); Old Iranian? 3 (4.28%); Kassite 2 (2.85%); Kassite? 2 (2.85%); Kassite or Hurro-Urartian 1 (1.42%); Hurro-Urartian I (1.42%); Hurro-Urartian? I (1.42%); Elamite 1 (1.42%); Elamite? 2 (2.85%); atypical/Akkadian 1 (1.42%); atypical/Akkadianised 1 (1.42%); Akkadian 4 (5.71%); partly Akkadian? I (1.42%); Akkadionised I (1.42%); West Semitic (Aramaic)? 1 (1.42%); unaffiliated, but not isolated 13 (18.57%); unaffiliated and isolated 22 (31.42%).- 744-705/704-600 (3 -100%): Pre-first millennium? 1 (33,33%); possibly Old Iranian 1 (33,33%); unaffiliated and isolated I (33.33%).- 704-600 (7 = 100%): Pre-first millermium 1 (14.28%); Old Iranian or Kassite I (14,28%); Kassite I (14.28%); unaffiliated and isolated 4 (57,12%),

8. KURDISTAN

8.1. Hablif

1. Bu-ti-hu s. of Ba-bu-a/Bu-bu-a (both atyp.) of Niston, 883 B.C. (Grayson 1991, 198; Ashumasirpal II A.0.101.1, i. 67 and 242; A.0.103.17, i. 89 resp., see Liverani 1992, 27) was llayed in Arbait (see Fuchs 1998).

8.2. Habruri/Kirvari and environs

8.2.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

1, and ri-tible (beyond the pass of 2, buSi-me-si, see Billierbeck 1898, 46 with n. 1) was presumably the capital of Hab/Kir-ru-ri (see Liverani 1992, 22); 3, Mt. 4n-da-runt-tit (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 425; Flurr.); 4. wm/fli-ip-tilna (see Levine 1973, 16; 1976-80b; cf. Vera Chargang 1995-96, 252f.). The region of 5. har La-da-a-ni (with the mountains 6. Ur-rn-nb/p-(n) and 7. Is-rn-un), which was accessible through the passes of Habruri/Kirruri and bondered on the Lower Zab, is described as inhabited by Lullubians (Grayson 1991, 172f.: Tukufti-Nipurta II A.0.100.5, 30ff.). The late and secondary geographical extension of Lullubum (see Klengel 1987-90, 166f.) does not necessarily apply to this region, which was yery close - if not adjacent - to Lullubum, the more so since we cannot determine with certainty the original geographical extension of Lullubum.

8.2.2. Presopography and anthroponymy

1. Ni-i-u, Ni-in-ui (atyp.) of wak-ri-di/din, 857 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 8: Shalm. III A.0.102.1, 16 and 14: A.0.102.2, i, 16 resp.); 2. Turši-lssār s. of Ha-ra-a-i, presumably from H. (alteratively a Calaitite?), 629 B.C. (Postgate 1976, 135f.: 29, A. 2f.), might have had a Fhrrian father's name.

8.3, Hargu

8.3.1. Geographical extent and toponymy

The tribute of 1. Hargn (gent. htt HAR get A+A, see Levine 1972–75a) was delivered in Hab/Kir-nr-i together with that of Simest, 2. http://ne-1/a (nodem Da84-i-Diana? see Liverani 1992, 22, poss, with a hornonymous place in Zamna, cf. Levine 1977a, 137), 3. http://nia-ni-a, 4. http://doi.org/10.1016/j.nr-i-a, 4. http

8.3.2. Prosopography and authropography

Ku-1/4-ka-a, a Hargean, Snrgon 18's time (Laufranchi and Parpola 1990, 149, 21).

8.4. Ukku and environs

8.4.1. Ukka "proper"

1. Ba-zi-ia, Utkean prince, time of Sargon II (see Parker 1998b); 2. Ma-ni-L4-e king of Utkea (mit-Ri-kir, originally) of the land of hir-Da-A+A-e in the time of Sennacherib (Luckenbill 1924, 37, iv, 13f., of, Parker 1998b).

8.4.2. Near Ukku

8.4.2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

1. ⁰_{kor ben} Pa-H-v (Lanfranchi and Parpota 1990, 129 s. 3), 2. Mt. A-na-ro and 3. Mt. Up-pa (Luckenbill 1924, 37, iv, 18), 4. ²_{kr} Da-A+A-v (cf. above, 8.4.1, 2).

8.4.2.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

A-da-a, ruler, time of Sargon II (see Fuchs 1998b, 2), atyp.

8.5. Kimme and environs (all from the time of Surgon II)

1. A-trie. [A-tri-]-IA-e ruler of Kumme (see Parker [and Schmidt] 1998. Hurr. tether than Ofran; 2. A-tri-ca-ca, A-tri-ca-ca, A-tri-ca-ca, A-tri-ca-ca, O-tri-ca (Gor-Her) of A-frie or his soar] see Parker and Radner 1998); 3. Ba-bi-ni-[x] (see Parker 1998a); 4. E-hi-lA-e (poss. West Semittic like 6. Ga-mar-ln (see Fabetius 1998); 7. Ku-nara-l-th (Lanfjanchi and Parpula 1990, 100, possim); 8. Bi-ri-a-nn (see Parker 1998b), Hurr-Urart; 9. B/Pu-ra-e (see Parker 1998d), Hurr-Urart; 9. B/Pu-ra-e

8.6. Aira (probably near Knume and the Univition border)

1, Sa-ni-L4(-e) (city lord of) ****-4-ra, Sargon Il's (inte (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 245a with refs.), probably Hura-Urart.

8.7. Thums: (see Liverani 1992, 19f. with previous lit.; the localisation of Salvini 1967, 65 near Lake Umija is (so much to the north)

 $pa_{Hint_{2}-1}$ was delimitated by the mountains 1, pa_{A} , pa_{A} ,

into Zamua as well (differently Liverani 1992, 53), Are the toponyms E-ri-na (OB Šušarrā, Eidem 1992, 88b with refs., see 56 and cf. Aslour 1987, 22) and MA hadri-in-ni (Nashef 1982, 37) related to htt. U-ri-ni? (cf. perhaps U-m-na, which is described as a frontier-place of Lullubum in the "Sargon geography", Weidner 1952-53, 4, 12, cf. also Frayne 1992, 74f.). The settlements 4. "Li-be-e (poss, the main town). S. "Su-Suun-ru, 6, m/A-b/pu-gu, 7, m/A-ru-ra and 8, m/A-ru-be-e are also recorded (Grayson 1996, 196f.: Ashumasirpal B A.0.101.1. i. 46f.). For "HAR-vo-ni-a see above, 1.10.1.

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httSu-un-bi (to be kept apart from Su-bi, page Herzfeld 1938, 166 and Yusifov 1986, 87) was presumably part of Inner Zanua. Sumbi was situated between ho Ni-kip-pa (above, 2.1.1.1.5) and 1. ho U-pa-a (Thureatt-Dangin 1912, 15, 418). The little river 2, B/Pnii ia flowed between them,38 presumably on the way from Mannea to Assyria if Fuchs's restoration tapud Frahm 1997-98, 402 ad 98f., 17') is correct. For further ramifications, such as the conditional inclusion of 8.9.8.1, 3-6 in Sumbi, see below ad 8.9.8.1, 6. The earliest occurrences are from the late 820s or the early 810s (presumably sometime between \$21 and 819 B.C., gent. imSu-tur-ba-A+A. Grayson 1996, 184f.; Šanišī-Adad V A.0.103.1, ii, 31, 39), urdess the ascription of A.0.102.1002, which has burSu-un-ba-A+A, 10 Shalmaneser III is valid (see Grayson 1996, 172f., but his statement that "all the names given occur in texts of Shalmaneser III" is imprecise; it may alternatively be ascribed to Adad-narari III, see above, 0). Seven mountains (actually six, but seven is a stereotypic number) were situated on the way from Sumbi to Surikas (above, 1.9; Thureau-Dangin 1912, 28f., see Levine 1973a, 19; 1974, 114; Vera Chamaza 1994, 96):

3. hr.St. na-Ind-zi, 4. hr.Bi-ru-at-n (a variant of 1.1, 11 above? the Assyrian scribe compared it with Akkad, berum "remote"). 5. the Tit-ur-ta-ni. 6. the Si-na-bi-ir, 7. to Ah-su-nero, and 8, to Su-n-ia (= to Su-nit-a), below, 8,9,6,1).

8.9. Zanara

See Billerbeck 1898. passim, esp. 38ff.: Liverani 1992, 46ff., 194f., 176f., 136f., 146, 15t and figs. 4, 5,

18, 24, 25, 27 (generally following Speiser 1928 in the identification of most locales with modern sites). Dagara and Kisirtu in Western Zamua (the former in the basin of the Tauq Chai according to Levine 1989, 86) are not included here because they were inled and prestunably inhabited — at least parity — by Arameans, Like Stumbi. no rulers are associated with the following locates:

1. white-sn was situated between 2. kmSi-ma-ki (near the region of Dagara and not far from the Diyala, see Liverani 1992, 51) and 3. he/d-ci-ru (modern Azmir? see Speiser 1928, 25 with n. 45, provided it is not a case of assonance). 4. mi8a-a-ra (Diakonoff 1956a, 102, n. 4: 156f.; Olran.?) is to be differentiated from both Bit-Bari (7.5.4.2) and Til-Bāri (in northeastern Babylonia, page Billerbeck 1898, 25). The suggestion of Frayne (1992, 80) that Ba-ra-mu/Bar-ra-an/Bar-me-mu is the forerunner of Bara is unacceptable, 5. 100 Phi-chi-un is mentioned after Ammali (below, 8.9.7).

8.9.1, Inner Zamua

8.9.1.1, GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

*Idu (gent. https://d/tas.4+A, cf. Frayne 1992, 80) is to be sought east of the pass of Per B/Pit iter is and not far from Lake Zeribor, where the Idean warriors took refuge. Shalmaneser III crossed the Kullar pass and established a fortness in Inner Zamua in 843 or 842 B.C. (Grayson 1996, A.0.102.6, iii, 58ff.) before proceeding to Mannea. It is not known whether this unnamed fortress is the same as the one which was later named Dia-Tukulti-apit-Esarra (cf. below, 8,9,8,1, 6).

8.9.1.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1. Ni-ig-de-ra and 2. Ni-ig-de-\rangle-ua from Inner Zamua (Grayson 1996, 52; Shalm, III A.0.102.10, ii, 8, but the detailed account in Grayson 1996, 36: A.0.102.6, if, 11 and 104:A.0.102.28, 42, has only Niig-de-ra/Ni-ig-di-a-ra), Ni-ig-di-a-ra and Ni-ig-de-<ra>-ma (Grayson 1996,65; A.0,102.14, 51f.; the former from Idu); Ni-ig-de-va, Ni-ig-de-ra-ma (Grayson 1996,75: A.0.102.16, 25), both 854 B.C. 3. SIŠAR si-na s. of Me-eg-di-a-ra (= Ni-ig-di-a-ra) is mentioned (without specifying his capital, see Diakonoff 1985a, 61) in the course of Samši-Adad V's second campaign to Nairi and Sunbu, and his third campaign to Nairi, Hubuškia and Sunbu at the end of the 820s or beginning of the 810s (presumably sometime between 821 and 819 B.C., Grayson 1996, 184: A.0.103.1, ii, 23f., 38).

8.9.2. B/Punëşu

8.9.2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

1, antB/Pit-tia-a-si, ***B/Pit-tial-is (Grayson 1991, 204: Ashumasirpal II A.0,101.1, ii, 52f.) was situated inside 2. Mt. Ni-nms = Lullubian Ki-ni-ba/pu (moden) Pir Omar Gudrun, see Billerbeck 1898, 26; cf. Speiser 1928, 18 and Liverani 1992, 48, 53) in western Zamua.

8.9.2.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1. Mu-sa-si-na king of haB/Pn-na-a-si, 881 B.C. (Grayson 1991, 204: Ashumasirpal II A.0.101.J, ii, 35); 2. A-na re-e the B/Punesean (***B/Pu-né-sq-A+A), 854 B.C. (Grayson 1996, 104:Shalm, III A.0.102.28, 42, sec Schramm 1973, 82, 87ff; Radner 1998a).

8.9.3. Dür-Lullunnè

8,9.3.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

 MA Dirr-Lullinne ≥ NA Dirar (see Unger 1938). may be identical with MA har Durn, which is mentioned together with by U-ca-mi-a (> NA Zamua), Nashef 1982, 278); 2. La-ar-b/pw-sa (see Liverani 1992, 48). The former is defined as Kirtiara's capital whereas the latter is described as his fortress (also domains).

8.9.3.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

Ki-ir-fi-a-ra, 881 B.C. (Grayson 1991, 204; Ashumasirpal II A.0.101.1, i i, 40); Ki-ii-te-a-ra (ii, 69; 246: A.0.101,17,53); cf. Levine 1973a, 19.

8.9.4. Acrien

8.9.4.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

1. un Arteitau (Hurt.) was presumably near 2. On the bu-na (cf. Liverani 1992, 54: Mattila 1998); 3, 1m/ar-si-indu. 4. larNi-is-pi is identified with modern Mt. Avroman (see Liverani 1992, 49f., who regards 5. Mt. Ga-au-ri and 6. Mt. E-di-m as two peaks of Mt. Nišpi and points out that wwBe-rn-m of Dagma was situated between these two peaks). Nišpi was a sacred mountain agong the Lullabians: "Ni-iš-ba was worshipped at Batir (in Halman, cf. above, 1.14; Edzard 1973, 76, ii, 44: 4N[i-i]8-ha) and also at Simurrum (Gelb and Kienust 1990, 370E:13, 16, 49) in the Ur III and Old Babylonian periods.

8.9.4.2. PROSOCOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY (HORELATYR) 1. A-ta, 881 B.C. [Grayson 1991, 207; Ashurnashpal

II A.O.10 J. J. ji, 73); 2. Da-da-a ruler of Arzizu, Sargon Il's time (see Mattila 1998).

8.9.5, Sipirmena.

la Si-pir-me-na, la Si-pi-it-me-na (Grayson 1991, 207; Ashumasimal II A.0.101.1, ii, 75 and 248; A.0.101.17, iii, 97 iesp.; see Liverani 1992, 54; cf. Speiser 1930, 56f.) was probably near Arzizu.

8.9.6. Zamri (see Liverani 1992, 52f.) 8 9.6.1. GEOGRAPIICAL EXTENT AND TOPONYMY

l. ^{nm}Za -am- ri was presumably near Sumbi if ^{nm}Sa -ii is the same mountain as Su-ii-io (= 8.8, above), 2, 1 in Lau-ra was not far from 3. md-m-ak-di(-a, renamed Fukulti-Aššur-asbat, perhaps near Sulcimaniyah according to Levine 1989, 86f.) and Fludan (8,9.2.1, 2) according to Graysoo 1991, 207f.: Ashurnasirpal II A.0.101.1, ii, 76ff. Arrakdi was one stop before 4. [Bo]- $[an]^{-1}$ in [ai/B[a] -ar-zii-ii[n]-d[i] according to the Zamua itinerary (Levine 1989, 76f., 11ff.; = 12 below?). 5. htt Bi-di-ir-gi (see Liverani 1992,52), 6. Is-Ldl-III-II (prob. modern Takabia according to Spaiser 1928, map and Liverani 1992, 53), to E-14-ni (= 8.7, 3 above), 7, 12-E-di-ir (modern Shalar or Qizilta according to Speiser 1928. 27 and Liverani 1992, 53), km Su-û, 8. km E-lo-ui-û, 9. hrSa-b/pn-a (near Banch according to Liverani 1992, 54), 10. 102/A-10-51-ik-dir, 11. 105/in-ma-m, and 12. im Par el in-du (Grayson 1991, 206f.; A.0.101.1. ii,60ff., poss. modent Parazan according to Speiser 1928, 28f., cf. Liverani 1992, 54; Olran.7); 13. hot-tri-tu, and 14. MIStraristo.

8.9.6.2, Prosopograpicy and anthroponymy

A-me-ka, 881 B.C. (Grayson 1991, 206; Ashamasirpal II A.0.101.1, il, 61), poss. Olran.

8.9.7. Amundi/Mamli (poss. niedem Namunt, see Speiser 1928, 26; Liverani 1992, 51)

1. A-ra-dis-m-a, 881 B.C. (Grayson 1991, 205; Ashuruasirpal II A.0.101.1, ii, 50), Ofran.

8.9.8. Unspecified

8 9.8.1. GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND ITPUNYSIV

1, mAr.li-lie/Dür-Akkur is possibly modern Bakınwa (see Speiser 1928, 28; 1930, 100 with n. 52; Liveran) 1992, 55f.). Is 2. "Ban-ba-la (one stage after Athia/Dür-Ašširr) related to MB Pa-an-ba-iP', a Kassite name of Babylon (see Balkan 1954, 90f.; ct. Niishel' 1982, 47)? If this is so, then it would be another

indication of Babylonian presence in Zamua (notably in nearby Arlilla) presumably during the early post-Kassite period (cf. F.E. Peiser in Schrader 1890, 272 ad v. 1; Brinkman 1968, 154f. with n. 929; Liverani 1992, 55 with n. 236). The itinerary from Atlila/Dur-Assur to Lake Zeribor consists almost entirely of locales which served in all probability as Assyrian outposts against Mannea and changed hands between Assyria and Mannea, viz. 3. Halsu sa Gur-A+A (named after the Gurreaus, a West Semitic tribe in the service of the Assyrians), 4. Gupni sa Bēl-Harrim, 5. Halsu ša Adadrēmanni, and 6. Dir-Tukulti-apil-Esarra (Levine 1989, 78f., 26ff.; see Zadok 1995a, 434f.; Lanfranchi 1995, 1346.). The last point was probably on the Manneau border in the time of Tiglath-pileser III, who received there the tribute of Iranzu king of Mannea. Dire Tukudtiapil-Ešarra (the original name is unknown, cf. above, 8.9.1.1) was considered part of Sumbi if Fuchs's restoration (and Frahm 1997-98, 402 ad 98f., 17') is correct. The same may apply to stages 3-5 on this itinerary. All these outposts start with dian or halsa "fortress" which amply define their function. The gentilic of the toponym 7. bir Ku-mi-sa-4+.4 (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 202, 9) is recorded in a document. from Zamua |see Zadok 1995a, 434); 8. anH4R-ti-is(-A+A) (gent., see below, 8.10, 2).

8.9, 8.2. PROSOPOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPONYMY

1. Parashi, Birm (presumably in Zamua, cf. Levine 1973, 18f. with n. 69), 717 B.C., concerning horses: horses from Manosa are mentioned in the preceding entry (cf. Postgare 1974, 21: 7,2.5), poss. Olran.; 2. Lund-lu-par [4+3], time of Sargon II (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 138.6), i.e. "Lullubean" (gent.; a commoner active northeast of Assyria proper); 3. La-ar-ku-u-la city [od of ™Za-mu-u-a, time of Esurhaddon [Parpola and Watanabe 1988, 28, 6).

8.10, Bit-Kilamzah and envirous (702 B.C.)

), and in Ki-lam-ta-ah (Luckenhill 1924, 26, i. 72; Kass.), 2. and 4a-and in-pi was compared with and Anderson to the G-4.4. occurred logether with Zamua, cf. Liverani 1992, 91 by Diakonoff 1956a, 158, n. 2, 3. and 1962 (Luckenhill 1924, 73; both annexed to the province of Arrapha). Levine (1973b, 313c) is of the opinion, that unlike Bir Kilamzah, 2, 3 might have been situated more to the west.

8.11. Linguistic analysis of the authroporoum (27 = 100%, 8.5.3 as well as the gentilities 8.5.7 and 8.9.8.2, 2, i.e. "Kummean" and "Lulubean" respectively, are not counted)

(a) Old Iranian (1 = 3.7%); 881 B.C.: A-ra-á5-tu-a (8.9.7, 1 see [Radner and] Schmitt 1998c).- Just possible (2 = 7.4%): 881 B.C.: A-me-ka (8.9.6.2, see [Radner and] Schmitt 1998b).- 717 B.C.: Pa-ra-1-ii (8.9.8.2, 1) may render *Parva- "first" (see Zadok 1976, 388b).- (b) Old Iranian or (rather) Hurro-Urartian (1 = 3.7%): A-ri-v, [A-ri]-LA-v (8.5, 1) -Parker and Schmitt 1998 follows Grantovskiy's Iranian etymology. However, a Hurrian derivation seems plausible, seeing that 4-ri-(i-)ia is very common in the Hurrian ocomasticon (cf. Gelb et al. 1943, 203b). In addition, the ending -Li-e is extant in other names from Kumme and neighbouring regions (see presently), which are not Iranian, but seem to belong to a Hurro-Urartian miliett- (c) Probably Hurro-Urartiae (2 = 7.4%); Sa-ni-IA(-e, 8.6. 1), cf. Sa-a-ni-e, Sa-a-ni (Gelb et al. 1943, 249a, 250b) and perhaps Urart. Sa-nè e-hinė (Melikišvili 1971b, 271f.: 455, 4). Is Sa-ni-i (merchant, Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 224 r. 14; acted or was based in Arzuhina) the same name? Several names from Kumme and environs end in -14-e (8.4.1, 2, as well as the toponym Da-A+A-e, 8.4.2.1, 4). Is this an indication that they are basically Hurro-Urartian although this is not apparent from their bases? Bi-ri-a un (8.5, 8) is probably Utartian according to Parker 1998c.- (d) Hurro-Urartian? (3 = 11.11%): B/Pn-re-e (8.5, 9), cf. B/Pm-ra (Neu 1996, 398 and passim)? E-ci-IA-e (8.5, 5) may be compared with MB (DUMU) E-zi-ia (Hölscher 1996, 76a) and (DUMU) Eze-e (from Tamach; for a West Semitic etymology see Sivan 1984, 205). Ha-111-12-i 18.2.2, 2), of, perhaps MB Nuzi Ha-ru-ia [Hurr.? see Gelb et al. 1943, 214s).- (e) Atypical (short and objquitous: 5 = 13.51%): 8.2.2, 1, 8.4.2.2, 8.9.4.2, 1, Bir-ii-ba, Ba-bii-a/Bii-ba-a (8.1, 1), Da-da-a (8.9.4.2, 2; Mattila 1998; "lallative"),- (f) West Semitic (1 = 3.7%); Go-ma-hi (8.5, 6, not Akkadian, see Zadok 1995a, 436).- Ig) Possibly West Semitic (1 = 3.7%): E-hi-ld-e (8.5, 4, cf. Vanderroost 1998).- (li) Unaffillated, but not isolated (6 = 22,22%): Is the first component of La-ar-kn-ut-la 18.9.8.2. 3, cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 125) related to La-a-ra (8.9.5.1, 1) and La-ar-h/pu-sa (8.9.3.1, 2)? For names ending in d/tiara, viz. Ki-ir-te/ti-a-ra (8.9.3.2, see Grantovskiy 1970, 122:3 for unsuccessful attempts at an Iranian

eivmology) and Me-eg-di-a-ra, Ni-ig-di-a-ra, Ni-ig-dera-ma, Ni-ig-de-ra>-mu (8.9.1.2, 1, 2), see Hüsing 1898, 360; Streck 1900, 262, n. 1; Speiser 1928, 18 thardly Hurrian as the names from Nuzi, which are quoted by Speiser, actually end in -atal; the interpretation offered by Speiser 1930, 113. n. 92 is also unlikely) and Diakonoff 1956b, 66. Ba-zi-ia (8.4.1, 1) can be compared with the toponym by Barri, by Barara referring to a region in the nearby southern Armenian Plateau (cf. Astour 1987, 23): Mir sa-si-na (8.9.2.2, 1, cf. 3.10 above).- (i) Uoaffiliated and isolated (5 = 18.51%); 8.3.2, 1; 8.4.1, 2; 8.5, 2; 8.9.1.2, 3; 8.9.2.2, 2. (i) Summary. Chrocological distribution: 1000-745: 11 = 40.74%; 744-705; 14 = 51.85%; 704-600; 2 = 7.4%.- Ethno-linguistic classification: 1000-745 (11 = 100%); Old Iranian 1 (9.09%); possibly Old Iranian 1 (9.09%); atypical 3 (27.27%); unaffiliated (Lullubian?) 3 (27.27%); unaffiliated (with parallels) 1 (9.09%); unaffiliated and isolated 2 (18.18%).- 744-705 (14 = 100%); possibly Old Iranian 1 (7.14%); possibly Hurro-Utartian 1 (7.14%); probably Hurro-Utartian 2 (14,28%); Hurro-Urartian? 3 (21,42%); atypical 2 (14.28%); West Semific 1 (7.14%); possibly West Semitic 1 (7.14%); unaffiliated 3 (21.42%). 704-600 (2 - 100%): unaffiliated (Lullubian?) 1 (50 %): unaffiliated and isolated 1 (50 %).

8.12. Linguistic analysis of the toponymy (84 =100%)

(a) Pre-first milleanium (11 = 13.09%): Ni-mus (Lullubian Ki-ni-ba/pa, 8.9.2.1, 2); Ni-is-pi (8.9.4.1, 4. deified as "Ni-is-ba). Frayne (1992, 73f., 79, 83f.) regards A-ri-ik-ti-in and Sa-b/pn-e as forerunners of Ara-ak-di(-a, 8.9.6.1, 3; hardly Hurrian, pace Speiser 1930, 145, n. 86, who presented a different segmentation on 143) and Sa-b/pn-a (8.9.6.1, 9) respectively. Ad-da-u[i] (8.3.1, 4; MA A-da-us); 8.1; 8.2; 8.5; 8.7; 8.9.3; 8.9.3.1, 1.- (b) Pre-first millenoium? (2 = 2.38%); 8.7, 2; 8.9.- (c) Possibly homonymous with pre-first millennium loponyms (2 = 2.38%): Si-r-is (gent. Si-ris/1-is-A+A, 8.3.1, 6) is possibly homonymous with Se-er-sum. Se-er-sit, Se-rehe (cf. Astour 1987, 33f.). Is 8.3.1 linguistically related to MA HAR-ga-mus (cf. Nashef 1982, 119f.; Astour 1987, 20)?- (d) Old Iranian? (2 = 2.38%): Pár-si-in-da (8.9.6.1, 12; = B[a]-ar-memi-di, 8.9.6.1, 4?), cf. Av. (Yast 13, 123) Parsima (Eilers 1954, 328; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 125) or non-tranian: Speiser (1930.

92 with n. 21) points out that -nt- is also recorded in Anatolian names (and in several pre-Iranian onomastica). In Zamua +#- is extant in 4r-si-in-du (8.9,3.1, 3) as well,391 cannot regard Bar-sa-ma-rai as a forenumer of Pár si-in-du (pace Frayne 1992, 80). Bua-ra (8,9,2,1) < *Bara (Grantovskiy 1970, 125f.; ef. Bit-Birri, 7.5.4.2), but the form is too short for an unambiguous linguistic affiliation (cf. ad 3.3, 1 above).-(e) Kassite (2 = 2.38%); E-4Ki-lam-co-ah (8.10, 1, see Balkan 1954, 92), E=Ku-bat-ti (E.10, 3), both of the type Bir + anthroponym. Doubtfut (2 = 2.38%): Haar-di-is-pi (8.10, 2) was compared with "HAR-ti-is(- $A \pm A$, 8.9.8.1, 8). The latter is perhaps linguistically related to MA ***Hi-ir-di-is (Nashef 1982, 128).- (f) Kassitised (1 = 1.19%): 8.9.8.1, 2.- (g) Hurro-Urartian (3 = 3.57%); Arcron (8.9.4.1, 1, cf. Speise) 1930, 91, n. 16: Gelb et al. 1943, 203b, 278b) is homonymous with the anthroponym Arca-ca referring to at least two different individuals (Kessler 1998b), Anda-ru-ut-ta (8.2.1, 3; hardly Olran, despite Eilers 1988, 440a, index, s.r.) is based on Hurr conar-, cf. the MB anthroponym An-ta-ra-ti from Nuzi (Gelb et al. 1943, 201a?), as well as An-da-ri-a, An-da-re-e, [An-di-r]i-a (an Urartian governor, Radner 1998a; "meaning unkn., prob. Urar ."; var. .4n-du-ra-a, Piepkom 1933, 57, n. 13; VAT 79471. MA ***An-da-ri-u in Mat-Lullube (Zamua, Nashel 1982, 31) is homonymous; 8.8, 5.- (b) Atypical (8 = 9.52%); B/Puri-ia (8.8, 2, cf. Eidem 1992, 56b ad B/Pu-e/i); Da-A+A-e. Pa-Li+ (8.4.2.1, 1. 4); 8.4.1; 8.4.2.1, 3; 8.8, 1, 8; 8.9.1.1. (i) Akkadiao (4 = 4.76%) the renamed places 8.9.6.1. 3, 8.9.8.1. 1 are not counted): 8.9.8.1. 3-6.- Doubtful (2 = 2.38%): I-Lilheld (8.9.6.1, 6) may denote "the Lullubian river" tribe CVC sign LiL is indifferent to vowel quality; for name "river" + adjective in the masculine gender cf., e.g., N/LB Naru la-bi-ri, Pohl 1933, 51, 10); 8.8, 4 (with folk etymology, cf. Bé-m-tu 8.9.4.17),- (i) West Semitic 12. = 2.38%); 3.9.6.1, 14, 8.9.7.- (k) Unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated (11 = 13.09%); $\dot{S}i$ -no-hat-ai (8.8, 3), cf. MA ##Hit-id*-ca on Tür-'Abdin (Nashef 1982, 130f.), Si-me-ru (8.3.1, 2) can be compared with the OB toponym Ši-me-ri-ni⁴P. Ši-me-er-ri-ni, the Hurrian gentilic Ši-nie-ez-ri-ire from Susarrā (Eidem 1992, 896 with refs., cf. MB Nuzl ™Stone-ra-an-ni, Fincke 1993. 253f, and Astour 1987, 8) and perliaps Si-me-ri(-)Haili-ri, above, 1.1.1 in fine and on Si-mir-ra Hocated much more to the northwest, on the Urartian border near the province of the rab-sage, Tadnior 1994, 126; Summ. 1. 30), Steron-bi (8.8) may be linguistically related to the

OB anthroponym Sienm-bi-ka from Tikunani (Salvini 1996, 76, vii, 31). With -tai (common in Urartian toponymy); 8.2.1, 4, 7; 8.9, 5; with -nt- (cf. just above); 8.9.4.1, 3; 8.9.6.1, 4- 8.7, 2, 3, 8 resemble several (oponyms in Urartu (cf. Salvini 1967, 65).- (l) Unnffiliated and Isolated (32 = 38.09%): Bi-di-ir-gi (8.9.5.1, 2) is hardly Hurrian as understood by Speiser 1928, 21, n. 36, I cannot agree with Frayne 1992, 80f. that Ba-na-a-za-NBa's is a forerunner of B/Pu-na-a-si, B/Pu-na-is (8.9.2.1). 8.2.1, 1, 2, 5, 6; 8.3.1, 3, 5; 3.4,2.1, 2; 8.7; 8.6, 4-7; 8.8, 6 (cf. Si-no-hil-17), 7; 8.9, 1-3; 8,9,3,1, 2, 5, 6; 8,9,4,1, 2; 8,9,5; 8,9,5,1, 7; 8,9,6,1, 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 12; 8,9,8,1, 1, (m) Summary, Chrocological distribution: 1000-745: 58 = 69.04%; 744-705: 16 = 19.04%: 744-705/704-600: 6 = 7.14%: 704-600: 4 = 4.76% - Ethno-linguistic classification: 1000-745 (58 = 100%); Pre-first millennium 10 (17,24%); pre-first millennium? 2 (3.44%); homonymous with pre-first millennium (oponyms 2 (3.44%); Old Iranian? 2 (3.44%; originally anthroponyms); possibly Kassite 1 (1.72%): Hurro-Urartian I (1.72%); atvoical I (1.72%); Akkadianised? 2 (3.44%); West Semitic 2 (3.44%); unaffiliated but not entirely isolated 11 118.96%): unaffiliated and isolated 23 (39.65%).- 744-705 (16 = 100%): Hurro-Urartian 2 (12.5%); atypical 6 (37,5%); unaffiliated but not entirely isolated 2 (12.5%); unaffiliated and isolated 6 (37.5%). 744-705/704-600 (6 = 100%); Kassitised 1 (16.66%); Akkadian 3 (50%); Akkadian-West Semitic 1 (16.66%); unaffiliated but not entirely isolated 1 (16.66%); 704-600 (4 = 100%)Kassite 2 (50%) possibly Kassite 1 (25%); atypical 1 (25%).

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9. COMPARATIVE MATERIAL

Individuals from Media or bearing Iranian names in Assyria proper (with various degrees of plausibility; arranged chronologically wherever applicable):40

A Mede (Mud-A+A) is possibly recorded as early as 738 B.C. together with a certain Bar-zi-i (see Zadok 1976c, 388b; the reading of the lowner is just one of several alternatives to KUR-4+A, cf. Zadok 1997d, 213). Another occurrence of the latter (an identical or humonymous Bur-2i-i) dates from 734 B.C. It is linguistically related to Bar-51-10-[a] (undated, Fales and Postgate 1995, 133, iii, 91.- Ku-ta-ki 1cf. n. 23 above),- 4-bi-e3-ta-am-ba, time of Saigon II (see Breekwoldt and Schmitt 1998).- Par-to-am-ma-

(Kwasman and Parpola 1991, 181, 1: -/(a-a-n/a), 4palit-; 182, 3) < *Fratama- (see Tallqvist 1914, 180b) 683 B.C. (cf. Zadok 1976c, 388l.).- U-ri-lava (Kwasman and Parpola 1991, 91, 7; 681/0 B.C.) is Canaanite, Akkad. (cf. Zadok 1978b, 59b) or Olran *Varya- "the desirable" (cl. Zadok 1978c, 73b),- Pa-ar. nastea - possibly Ashurbanipal's time (Kataja and Whiting 1995, 63, 6'; see Zadok 1990 and cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 325),- Pa-ra-an-ŝd-ka, Aŝŝur, sometime between 647 and 612 B.C. (Zadok 1997c, 6). *Ú-di-ni* (alternatively Akkadian), undated (prob. Sargonid; Fales and Postgate 1991, 112 r. 3). Very little pertinent material (presumably from the last decade of the seventh century B.C.) is contained in Radner 1999 (several names are tentatively interpreted by me anual Radner 1999): 202 ad 63f. - Prela-ia and [Mu-ul-li (both Kass.); 205 ad 65: Ku-un-na (cf. Kass. kun(a)?); Da-e-ta-ii-ib-[ma] - of the toponym Da-tu-um-bu? Ku-un-za-ri - ef. MB Nuzi Ku-uz-za-a-ri. OB Mari Ku-za-ri; Ku-šā-an-na - cf. the homonymous toponym (above, 4.9.1, 1) and Kass, kuf- (Balkan 1954, 152).

10. GENERAL STATISTICS

Anthropomyny (207 = 100%)

Chronological distribution: 1000-745: 58 = 28.01%; 744-705; 122 = 58.93%; 744-705/704-600; 2 = 0.96%; 704-600; 25 = 12.07%. Ethno-linguistic classification, 1000-745 (58 = 100%); Old Iranian 13 (22.41%); Old Iranian or Elamite 1 (1.72%); Old Iranian or atypical 1 (1.72%); probably Old Iranian 2 (3.44%); possibly Old Iranian 1 (1.72%); Old Iranian? 1 (1.72%); Kassite 2 (3.44%); Kassite title 1 (1.72%); Kassite 1 (1.72%): Elamite? 1 (1.72%): atypical 9 (15.51%); Akkadian 1 (1.72%); Akkadian title 1 (1.72%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Hurro-Urartian regions 1 (1.72%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Lullubian(?) region 3 (5.17%); unaffiliated with other parallels 1 (1.72%); unaffiliated and isolated 18 (31.03%).- 744-705 (122 = 100%); homonymous with pre-first millennium names 1 (0.81%); homonymous with pre-first millennium names or Old Iranian I (0.81%); Old Iranian 48 (39.34%); Old Iranian or atypical 2 (1.63%); Old Iranian or Hurre-Urartian 1 (0.81%); possibly Old tranian 4 (3.27%); possibly Old Iranian or Herro-Urartian 1 (0.81%); Old Iraniun? 8 (6.55%); Kassite 6 (4.91%); Kassite? 2 (1.63%); probably Hurro-Urartian 4 (3.27%); Hurro-Urartian? 8. (6.55%); Kassite or Hurro-Uragian? 1 (0.81%); Elamite? 2 (1.63%); atypical 9 (7.37%); Akkadian 6 (4.91%); West Semitic 1 (0.81%); possibly West Senutic 1 (0.81%); unaffiliated with internal parallels 1 (0,81%); unaffiliated and isolated 15 (12,29%). 744-705/704-600 (2 = 100%); atypical 1 (50%); ranaffiliated and isolated 1 (50%). 704-600 (25 = 100%): Old Iranian 7 (28%); Old Iranian? 4 (16%); Kassite ! (4%); Kassile? 1 (4%); Hurro-Urartian] (4%); Hurro-Urariian? 1 (4%); Elamite 1 (4%); atypical 1 (4%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Hurro-Urartian regions 1 (4%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Lullubian(?) region 1 (4%); unaffiliated and isolated 6 (24%).- In all periods taken together: (a) Old Iranian 67 (32,36%); (b) Old Iranian or (tather?) Hurro-Urartian 1 (0.48%); Ic) Old Iranian or Elamite 1 (0.48%); (d) Old Iranian or pre-Iranian I (0.48%); (e) Old Iranian or atypical 2 (0.96%); (f) probably Old Iranian 2 (0.96%); (g) possibly Old Iranian 5 (2.41%); (h) possibly Old Iranian or Hurrian I (0.48%); (i) Old Iranian? 14 (6.76%): (j) Kassite 11 (5.31%); (k) Kassite? 5 (2.41%); (1) Hurro-Urartian 2 (0.96%); (m) probably Harro-Urartian 2 (0.96%); (n) possibly Hurro-Urartian 1 (0.48%); (o) Hurro-Urartian? 9 (4.34%); (o) Elamite 2 (0.96%); (q) Elamite? 2 (0.96%); (r) probably pre-Iranian 1 (0.48%); (s) atypical 22 (10.62%); (t) Akkadian 6 (2.89%); (u) West Semitic 1 (0.48%) : (v) possibly West Semitic 1 (0.48%); (w) unaffiliated, but not entirely isolated 11 (5.31%); (x) anaffiliated (with a reduplicated syllable) 1 (0.48%); (v) unaffiliated and

THE ETHNO-LINGUISTIC CHARACTER OF NORTHWESTERN IRAN AND KURDISTAN IN THE

Topomyun (447 = 100%)

isolated 36 (17,39%).

Chronological distribution: 1000-745: 158 = 35.34%; 744-705; 236 = 52.79%; 744-705/704-600; 10 = 2.23%; 704-600; 43 = 9.61%,- Ethno-linguistic classification, 1000-745 (158 = 100%); pre-first millennium 13 (8.22%); pre-first millennium? 3 (1.89%); homonymous with pre-first millennium names 5 (3.16%); quasi-homonymous with pre-first millennium names? 2 (1.26%); Old Iranian 4 (2.53%); Old Iranian? 5 (3.16%); Kassite 4 (2.53%); Kassite or Hurro-Urartian 1 (0.63%); possibly Kassite 1 (0.63%); Kassite? 5 (3.16%); Humo-Urartian 2 (1.26%): Humo-Urartian? 3 (1.89%): "typical 3 (1.89%); Akkadian 3 (1.89%); Akkadianised? 3 (1.89%); West Semific 2 (1.26%); unaffiliated with

parallels from the Flurro-Urartian regions 8 (5.06%); maffiliated with parallels from the Hurre-Urartian regions? 5 (3.16%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Lullubian(?) region 2 (1.26%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Lullubian(?) or Hurre-Urartian regions 6 (3.79%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Lullubian-Quitan(?) regions (kingi, kalum) 4 (2.53%); unaffiliated with internal parallels 8 (5,06%); unaffiliated and isolated 66 (41.77%). 744-705 (236 - 100%): pse-first millennium 2 (0.84%); gentilic of a pre-first millennium toponym 1 (0.42%); pre-first millennium? 2 (0.84%); homonymous with pre-first milleunium names 5 (2.11%): possibly quasi-homonymous with pre-first millermium names 1 (0.42%); Old Iranian 22 (9.33%); Old Iranian or atypical (originally an anthroponym): 1 (0.42%); possibly Old Iranian [1 (4.66%); Old Iranian? 9 (3.81%); Kassite 3 (1.27%); possibly Kassite 1 (0.42%); Kassite? 7 (2.96%); Hurro-Urartian 5 (2.11%); Flurro-Utartian? 16 (6.77%): Kassite or Hurre-Urartian 1 (0.42%); Kassite or Hurro-Urartian? 3 (1.27%); Akkadian or Hurro-Urartian 1 (0.42%); Elamite 1 (0.42%); Elamile? 2 (0.84%); atypical 8 (3.38%); Akkadian or atypical 1 (0.42%); Akkadianised or atypical 1 (0.42%); Akkadian 7 (2.96%); Akkadianised 1 (0.42%); partly Akkadian? 1 (0.42%); West Semitic (Aramaicised) 1 (0.42%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Kassite or Hurro-Urartian regions 2 (0.84%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Lullubian-Outian(?) regions (kingi, ka/int, kt/lrz) 8 (3.38%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Hurro-Urartian regions 4 (1.69%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Hurro-Urartian regions? 10 (4.23%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Elamite or Hurro-Urartian regions 1 (0.42%); unaffiliated with parallels from the Elamite territory 1 (0.42%); unaffiliated, but related to another toponym in the same perion 10 (4.23%); unaffiliated, but related to another tonorwoo in the same region? | (0.42%); unaffiliated and isolated 85 (36.01%).- 744-705/704-600 [10 = 100%); pre-first millennium? 1 (10%); possibly Old Iranian Z (20%); Kassitised 1 (10%); Akkadian 3 (30%); Akkadian-West Semitic 1 (10%); anaffiliated, but not isolated (with -nt-) 1 (10%); unaffiliated and isolated 1 (10%). 704-600 (43 = 100%): pre-first milleunium 3 16.97% at quasi-homonymous with pre-first millernium names? 1 (2.32%); Old Iranian 5 (11.62%); Old Iranian or otypical 1 (2.32%); perhaps Old Iranian or Akkadianised I (2.32%); Old Iranian or Kassite I (2.32%); Old Iranian or Hurro-Uranian? 1 (2.32%); Kussile 5 (11.62%); possibly Kassile 5 (11.62%);

Kassije? 1 (2.32%); Harro-Urartian? 2 (4.65%); atypical 2 (4,65%); Akkadian 1 (2.32%); unathitiated with parallels from the Humo-Urantian regions? 2 (4.65%); anathlisted and isolated 12 (27.9%). - In all periods taken together; (a) pre-first millennium 18 (4.02%); (b) pre-first millennium? 6 (1.34%); (c) gentilic of a pre-first millermium toponym 1 (0.22%); (d) homonymous with pre-first millerminit manes 5 (1.11° e):(e) quasihomonymous with pre-first millennium names 1 (0.22%); (f) possibly consi-homonymous with pre-first millennium names 1 (0.44% al; (g) quasi-homonymous with pre-first millennium names? 3 (0.67%); (h) Old Iranian 31 (0.93%); (i) Old Iranian or Kassile I (0.22%); (i) Old Iranian or Hurro-Urartian 1 (0.22%); (k) Old Irmian or Elamite 1 (0.22%); (l) Old Iranian or stypical toriginally an anthropogymic 1 (0,220 al; (iii)) possibly Old Iranian 13 (2.9%); (n) Old Iranian? 14 (3.13%): (a) Old Iranian or Burro-Urartian? 1 (0.22%); (p) perhaps Old Itanian or Akkadianised 1 (0.22%); [q) Kassite 12 (2.68%): (r) Kassite or Hurro-Urartian 2 10.44% (s) possibly Kassite 7 (1.56%); (t) Kassite? 13 (2.9%); (ii) Kassite (very doubtful) 1 (0.22%); (v) Kassite or Piuro-Urariaa? 3 (0.67%); (w) Kassitised 1 (0.22%); (x) Hurro-Unutian 7 (1.56%); (x) Hurro-Unartian? 21 (4.00%); (z) Elamite 1 (0.22%); (a') Elamite? 2 (0.44%); (b'1 atypical 13 (2.9%); (e') atypical or Akkadian 1 (0.22%); (d') atypical or Akkadianised 1 (0.22%); (e') Akkadian 14 [3,11%); (f) Akkadianised 1 [0.22%); (g') Akkadianised? 3 (0.67%); (h') Akkadian-West Seminic 2 (0.44%); (i') hybrid (Akkadian and non-Semitic 1. [0.22%); (j') partly Akkadian" [(0.22%); (k') West Semitic 2 (0.44% ol; (I') West Semitic (Aramancised) 1 (0.22%); (m') unaffiliated, but not emirely isolated 74 (16.55%); (n1) Unaffiliated and isolated 164 (36.68%).

11, SOME CONCLUSIONS.

There is little doubt that Greater Media underwent a process of hanianisation during the Neo-Assyrian period. The Iranians were the largest group (maximum 45.37 - minimum 32.36%) in Greater Media. All the other discernible esturo-linguistic groups (non-fractions: for the problem of ascription to "Luthibian" see above. 0) are fay behind. Next come the Kassites (7.72-5.31%) and the Humo-Utarrians (p.74-0.96%). The Iranjans were the largest group in all of the seven Median regions (1 7), this in Kurdistan terchiding Zamua) were the Hurro-Meanuris (with various degrees of

plausibility) the largest group (22.21-7.4%). Elsewhere the Kipssites were the second-largest group ("Inner" and Western Medin: 18.18-15.15% and 12.24-6.12% respectively: Northwestern Media and Parsua; 6,66% and 6.88-3.44% respectively). Only in Mannea and its envirous, which were on the Urartian border, were the Hurro-Urartians the second-largest group 114.8-3.7% compared with 3.7% Kassites). The ethnic characterisation of Mannea naturally refers only to its rating class, as very few commoners' names are mentioned in the sources. The evidence for the ethnolinguistic character of the Manneaus (843-c. 600 B.C.) was conveniently summarised by Boehmer 1964. His conclusions were generally accepted (cf. Kashkai 1977. eso, chap, 2). Bochmer is of the opinion that the Manneans were a Hurrian group with a slight Kassite admixture (cf. Kashkai 1977, 39f. with lit.). It is unlikely that there was any ethno-linguistic unity in Mannea, Like other peoples of the Iranian plateau the Manneaus were subjected to an ever increasing Iranian (i.e. Indo-European) penetration, Boehmer's analysis of severalanthroponyms and toponyms needs medification and augmentation. Melikisvili (1949, 60) tried to confine the hunian presence in Mannea to its periphers, pointing out that both Daitikku and Basidatti were active in the periphery of Mannea, but this is imprecise in view of the fact that the names of two early Mannean rulers, viz. Udaki and Azā, are explicable in Old Iranian terms. The absurdity of the pan-Turkic approach of Yusifov (1986, passim) to the ancient toponymy of Azerbaijan is selfevident. The northwesternmost expansion of Old Iranian anthroponymy reached Musasir and Hubuškja. The statements of Levine 1972-75d and Salvini 1982, 386b. namely that the names of the Hubuskian rulers are probably Hurrian, should be corrected; one is Iranian, two are stypical, and one is Kassite. The latter is actually a title, which was common among Kassites, but Diakonoff (1985a, 61) was of the opinion that it might have been originally a Outian title. Liverani (1992, 139). points out that Hurrian anthroponyms seem to be confined to Urartu and its immediate vicinity.41 This includes Kumme, a region where there is good reason for thinking that dialects related to Hurro-Urartian were

The relationship between the anthroponymy and the toponymy of each region is not without interest. The franian toponymy prevails in Eastern Media (54.54-27.27%), "Irmer" Media (32.28-12%), Western Media (18.74-14.58%) and Parsua (10.41-4.16%), It has the same percentage as the Kassile toponymy in Gizilb/manda and environs (16-4%). The Hurro-Urartian toponymy prevails in Mannea and Northwestern Media (10.95-2,43% and 22.63-3.77% respectively) which bordered on Urartu. In both regions the Iranian toponymy is the second-largest group (9.72-1.21% and 7.54-5.66%) respectively; Kassite loponymy has 7.29-3.65% and 5.65-0% respectively), whereas in the regions with dominant Iranian toponymy Kassile is almost everywhere the second-largest group (Parsua; 4.16-2.08%; "Inner" Media 12-4% and Western Media 11.46-7.29%). The Zamuan toponymy has limited Kassite and Hurro-Urartian (cf. MA An-da-ri-a, 8.12. above) components (5.95-2.38% and 3.57% respectively). Iranian is the second-largest group (4.76-2.38%). On the whole there is a fairly high degree of accord between the loponymy and the anthroponymy of most regions. There is a certain persistence of pre-first millennium toponyms (8-4.23%). In addition, there is a remarkable representation of toponyms which seem to be intrinsic to the region under discussion (such as kine). kalind, kaling, -anis). There is some reason to suspect that they are residues of pre-(Indo)Iranian dialects, As expected, the pre-tranian substratum is better represented in the loponymy than in the anthroponymy. No less than 16.55% of the toponyms are linguistically unaffiliated, but have parallels mainly in neighbouring regions. including Higgo-Urartian ones. The low percentage of Akkadian anthroponyms and toponyms accords well with the Babylonian influence, which was already a thing of the past (especially discernible in Southwestern Media, notably Bit-Hamban, cf. Tadmor 1994, 72f. ad Ann. 15. 11f.). At least one anthroponym (1.12.2, 1) is probably due to Assyrian influence or upbringing (as a prominent hostage in the Assyrian court?).

Most of the 25 regions, whose names begin with Bir¹², are located in southwestern Media [7,10.2; 7,15.1; 7.15.2 and perhaps 7.15.5), the upper Divala basin (7.1b) 7.3), near the Great Khorasan Road (7.4.7; 7.4.8; 7.5.3.4, 7; 7.5.4.1.1, 2; 7.5.4.2; 7.5.4.3 and possibly 7.4.4), the central Zagros and its piedmont (8.10, 1, 3). Several regions, whose names begin with Bu- are to be sought in the section of "Inner" Media which is not too far from the Great Khorasan Road (4.7; 4.9.2; 4.11 and presumably 5.5.3; 6.4, 1, 2: 6.5; Bit-tabit, being a generic term, does not belong here). Such toponyras are not encountered in Mannea and its environs (3.3 is generall) written just Sangibiai). Alost of these regions are located in a basically Kassite territory, and the element Bit-may

continue the Middle Babylonian practice of naming regions after Kassile and other tribes, notably Bit-Hambon. This practice was later applied also to the territories of the ever-expanding Iranian tribes.

Abbreviations not in you Soden 1965-81 and E. Reiner et al. (eds.), 1499, The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute, Chicago, BaM = Baghdader Mitteilungen, BNF = Beiträge zur Namerdorschung, KZ = Zeitschrift für vergleichende Spraciforscharg: PNA 1 = Radier, K., Parpola, S., and Whiting R.M. 1998 (eds.), The Prosopagraphy of the Nea-Asserian Empire 1: "A-G", Helsinki: RECA = Pandyx Realencyklopädie der classischen Alteriener, Stuttgart 1894-. Gent. = gentilie.

I should like to thank the Trustees of the British Museum for permission to quote from unpublished B.M. tablets. My colleague, Dr. R. Rockaway, kindly consented to improve my English style. All the cunciform transcriptions are NA unless otherwise indicated. Sonant r is rendered as r.

Modern Persian and Kurdish toponyms are not given in a phonetic transcription, except for a few cases, where their own etymology is discussed. For a detailed discussion of the NA rules of rendering Old Iranian names see Grantovskiv 1970. 67ff. The sections on geography and prosopography below are arranged in chronological order whenever applicable.

- For the latter of, you Soden 1965-81, 75a and for the former
 - One can add MA Errapi (see Gelb in Gelb et al. 1943, 219). Is So-tar-ba po-nu (below, 6.1.3.2, 1) < Olran, "Ašabrapăras (Scheffelowitz 1905, 275; cf. Grantovskiy 1970, 68, 71, 74, 209, 316, 323f; Zadok 1976c, 388) originally a title as well? Diakonoff 1991, 15: "fords of townships" (~ fran, viggeri. dahvupati and on the same line of reasoning LB "iimar-ca-na-pa-to < *vrsana-pati-, cf. Ebeling 1949, 44 ad
- Is =Ou-ut-ta (Thureau-Dangin 1912, 304) based on Qutlike Akkad. Que-i-um, in which it would be a reminiscence of the Quitans? Queta of Figlath-pileser III is just a homenyat of Ossa at the foot of Ms. Nipur (not idestical with it as understood by Astour 1987, 23, p. 1411.
- For instance, Diakogoff 1956a (138, n. 4) tentatively ascribed a certain toponymic element to Lullubian. Oution or "Mileances".
- Bir + authroporgus (in addition to Barris): -Remotes, . Bagain, -Kilamzah, -Kuhati and possibly -Uangi, Marti. -Barbari I - divine name only -l'hort. Ros - Kassite 4.7: 7.1h: 7.4.1: 8.10. 1, 3: 8in + Old Iranian 492(64.1.2 13; 747; 7511; 7; 7541.1, 2; 7542.

- Bit + Hurro-Unartian? 7.15.3; Bit+ atypical: 7.5.4.3; Bit+ an unexplained element: 7.4.8; 7.15.1; 7.15.5.
- 8 The very general and rather impressionistic description of the speech of the inhabitants of Sipirmena is no proof that they spoke Median (pace Billerbeck 1898, 34 (vitlen, 1). At best one may summise that their dialect differed from that of their neighborns.
- " It cannot be proven that at here is analogous to -as of Parsidm last (cf. Levine 1974, 106f., n. 35) as the latter is surely an Indo-tranian topopyth whereas the linguistic affiliation of Manuas cannot be established (cf. Diakonoff 1956a, 162, n. 5).
- 16 For the name of the goddess *Ba-ag-bar-tu, spouse of #Haldi-a, see Schmitt 1980, 191.
- Parpola 1970, 331, s.n. compares "ma"Sd-nn-ha (Johns 1901, 920, 2), which is recorded in a tiny fragment without context and date (presumably a geographical list as it is followed by 10th A. du-ma, and another two toponyms).
- 12 The statement of Levine (1977b, 179, n. 8) that "the last time that Mannea is mentioned prior to Tiglath-pileser III is 807 B.C." is to be corrected accordingly.
- b Is bZu-ka-3+A of bbBa-aş-re-e ka ~ from Ashurbanipal's. time (Kataja and Whiting 1995, 50, r. 34) a settlement of deportees from Zn-uk-ka-A+A? 10Zn-ka-A+A is tentatively (and without comment) translated as "mercenaries" on 54.
- 14 and Purbiparen, and university are and Alex, would niekpa-la-a, waSi-ul-ik-nak, cf. wate-de-di-ik-nak in Aiadi (ardi poss. Utart arde "city" + wiek, cf. ** Si-ni-ii-nek with ** Sinil-is-pa-la-a which precedes it!); for andi- cf. anSan ii-urdi-i (Trureau-Dangin 1912, 282ff.). =: Ar-na, \(\sigma \sigma ar-ni-i \) (to Hurt Surni cf. Richter 1998, 133 and 6.10, e below?).
- 13 It is rendered as an appellative pa-hu by Oppenheim 1969, 281, who does not offer a translation, but refers to Ebeling 1933, 64, n. h "Loch, Grabe". This passage is not listed in von Soden 1965-81, 869, s.v. pidiu: "Embruchstelle",
- 16 A possibility that Missi is a NA form with it > xx does not seem intoessible: another example of this shift on Iranian soil seems to be Marubisti > Murusi-bi-si (see below, 7,10,1.1, Dc
- 12 Cf. Zimansky 1990, 9f., who points out that Mesta was situated east of Kilzanu
- 11 But not in the main text where "Mesta (Messi..." is retained
- 19 This Zannuar toron is listed logether with the Marmean region in Parpola 1970, 246f;; the spellings referring to the Manureau region should be transferred to the Jeruma Missi on 248.

- 20 Kit-la-r[n] in line 11 is presumably Kullar (a mountain and possibly a settlement, see Rollig 1980-83), in which case it would be its earliest attestation.
- 4 Another example of dz interchange in the toponymy of the region of Lake Urmin is possibly an Za-cat-zi-ti-ua (856 B.C.) and im Da-ita-cu-ma in Aladi (714 B.C.), which may refer to one and the same place according to Salvini 1982. 387 (cf. Liebig 1991, 32; linguistic affiliation unknown). The latter form does not look like a variant of the former (the difference may be due to the considerable chronological gap). A quasi-homonym of amZa-an-ai-ti-na (with the same interchange) may be im-Da-ant-ri-un much more to the south (Tadmor 1994, 76; Artu. 5, 5). Eilers (1976, 227, n. 3) compared det of D/Zurzukka to the same interchange in Kassile names (cf. already Streck 1900, 331 with n. 1; Scheftelowitz 1905, 276).
- 22 Hardly Colran, *Para- "guarded" (pace Zadok 1976, 388b).
- 23 harPar-suc-as, which is just aposed with Ansan in the account of Sennacherib's eighth campaign (691 B.C.), is the earliest mention of Persis (see Diakonoff 1985a, 88) and has nothing to do with Parsua in the Zagros. The restoration [... Pa]r-samas (from P. to Bit-B/Panaki), which is suggested by G. Frame apud Grayson 1996, 193; Šanisī-Adad V. A.0.103.4. 32' (cf. 25'; presumably 812 B.C.), is geographically and historically implausible. The existence of a southern Parsuas as zarly as the beginning of the seventh century B.C. strengthens the case for an Old Iranian derivation of NE Kirud-da-ka-ka (see Zadok 1983, 117f.; 1984b, 388 ad Hir-niika-ka (pace Hinz and Koch 1987, see Zadok 1991a, 236f.). Kir-ud-da-ka-ka is based on Olran, *Kaua-, cf. NA Ku-ta-ki (As 09644 r. 7, 724 B.C., courtesy of K., Radier) < *Kinnaka- "young, small", cf. MPers, ködag "child, infant", NPers. ködök "child" (cf. Hübschmann 1895, 89:871).
- Nos. 1–5, 8, 9 are certain and 6, 7 probable.
- 25 Uran. Satiraraya is not identical with Ur III Se-ti-ir-sati (pace Astour 1987, 34),
- 26 Arma (practically a homonym of Arma) is a primary Toponym (Fadhil 1983, 58b; cf. Funcke 1993, 55; MB Nuzi). Arwa is not necessarily Hurrian also in view of the very early occurrence of the homonymous anthroponym Ar-wa at Tall Bēdar (Ismail et al. 1996, 187c, index, 3.0) where no Hirrian names are recorded (dated before their penetration into the Jezireli).
- 27 For a seemingly homonymous Akkadian word of, von Soden 1965-81, 247a, Za-an-za-meru (Johns 1901a, 782, 11) is apparently based on the same form.
- 28 There are several homonymous places, e.g. Kundur near Qom at 34-35 50-19 and near Qazyin. For ancient

- homonyms ef. Vallet 1993, 145, 8,9 Kentuvrus (cf. also ⁴⁰ Uškn-a (cf. Zadok 1997d, 213, n. 5) is act included here as Kunturruk(k) att, 14-16, and modern Kundurian in Fars, which have the same bases.
- 19 Is Kannas-I from there a late form of the toponym Hamazi. 41 A certain degree of continuity and preservation of the Hnauerti, 1.8 above)? Ka-ma-zi is classified as an anthroponym by Eidem (1992, 94a ad 124-10), but it can be interpreted as a toponym in view of the structure of the list ("one Komozi-gament" like other gaments defined by GN in line 8f.) and the fact that the only clear anthroponymaccording to the context (line 6) is preceded by a Personenkeil.
- 10 Simašķi may be the forcrumner of Šemaiš (below, 7.15,6),
- 11 "Is he Turk of Sumurza in Arra, 12:47" Tadanor's question mark is in place here, as both forms are definitely different.
- 11 MA Interior hu-un-dir (Grayson 1991, 21: Tigl. I A.0.87.12, 9'), which was perhaps in Hablu (see Nashef 1982, 39) and is tentatively elymologised as Olran, *Hanzo'aut-"mit See(n)?" (see Eilers 1988, 2) is too early and isolated in such a ryesterly territory. In addition, the correspondence MA < dry to > for /*har/- is inadequate. Therefore it cannot represent a pre-Median toponym.
- 33 A-kar-do-A+A, the name of the herald (nagira) of Kirbit (Borger 1996, 181, 38), may originally be a gentilic of Akkudda.
- 34 The possibility that the Assyrian scribe intentionally employed this spelling in order to distinguish between two homonymous successive individuals at the cost of an inaccurate rendering is unlikely.
- 25 Ur-ru-da, which is mentioned in line 11 of the same document, ivas compared by me (Zadok 1979a, 299:32). with U-re-da a Opustus, Youstus. These forms are not derived from *Hu-rauda- (Justi 1895, 133, cf. Bartholomae 1904. 1836f.) in view of Word (see Henning 1952, 178. A. 3). An Iranjan etymology for Tu-ni-i (Zadok 1979a, 299:29) seems less likely.
- Capraco and Paroola 1998a regard Bu(r)nukki and B Pu-naaleko (without elaboration) as Elamite, but the names are rather Kassite. The same applies to Buronn-kar.A+.4 (Caprare and Parpela 1998b).
- 37 This segmentation, as well as a Babylonian interpretation of · bism, is possible if one assumes that in writing the variant bi-si- the Assyrian scribes understood the -st- as primary (not as an original -21-).
- 31 A connexion between this river and the settlement 8 Pu-e^(b). which is recorded at OB Susarra (Eidem 1992, 88a with refs.), camout be established.
- For a list of topontoms with -nd- see Filers 1954, 2801. (triany pre-franismones).

- there is no ampte proof that he actually lived in Assyria
- Hurrian onormastic tradition is discernible especially at the beginning of the Iron Age, e.g.: \$a-di-*te-step s. of He-al-tihi (king of Ut-ri-ti-na-68 in Partacu. Grayson 1991, 15: Tigl. 7 A.0.87.1, ii, 44), mentioned after Ki-ji-te-sup s, of Ke lire-sup; Huste-sup/su pu king of Subria (Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, 244a with refs.); Ik-te-sup king of Subria (Borger 1956, 86: AsBbE 6), [...]-x-gi-te-šu-up (from Subria, Borger 1956, 105; Gbr. II, ii, 22), Does Santi-la-[xx] (the (xx)] of Li-li-T, Parpula 1987, 48, 2 f., 7) begin. with the Hurrian theophorous element Soutko? Several Inte-MA toponyms reterring to places in the southern Amuerian plateau are homonymous with anthropenyms from Mari and late OB Tikunani (cE, e.g., Zádok 2000b, B, 2, 5, 6). However, most of the Urartians' names (cf., e.g., Lanfranchi and Parpola 1990, s.vv. Mn-sa-ni, Na-ra-ge-e, Sa-ku-a-ta-a, Si-ip-li-a, Su-ii-ka-a, Su-na-a, Tu-\ia, Tii-ii-A+A. Tu-ki, Tu-tor-ba-tan) have no clear parallels in the very rich Hurrian anomasticon of the third and second mitternia B.C.
- 49 Learning out the four topolityms with Bit- which refer to settlements [7.1.1, 2-4, 8, all in Bit Hamban).

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